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EDITORIAL NOTE

The Sixty-sixth Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Mumbai from 4 to 5 February 2003. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, Shri Manohar Joshi inaugurated the Conference on 4 February 2003. The Conference held detailed discussions on various issues of topical concern as far as parliamentary democracy and Legislatures are concerned. The Conference was followed by a Symposium on the "Golden Jubilee of Indian Legislatures-Role of Legislators and Media in enhancing Good Governance and Development' on 6 February 2003. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi presided over the Symposium. We include the text of the Address delivered by Shri Joshi in this issue of *Journal.*

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation headed by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi visited Portugal from 25 to 28 May 2003. During the visit, the Lok Sabha Speaker delivered an Address on "The Experience of India in the Parliamentary Democracy" at the prestigious Orient Institute of the Technical University of Lisbon on 26 May 2003. In his Address, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, highlighted the varied achievements of the Indian polity and how India has successfully consolidated its democratic system during the last five decades. We reproduce in this issue of the *Journal* the text of the Address by Shri Manohar Joshi.

On 21 August 2003, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee unveiled the portraits of Shri Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya, Kazi Nazrul Islam, Baba Kharak Singh, Dr. K.M. Munshi, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah Pantulu and Master Tara Singh in the Central Hall of Parliament House. Later, on the same day in the evening, the Prime Minister also unveiled the statues of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Shaheed Hemu Kalani in the precincts of the Parliament House.

The function unveiling the statues and portraits of these eminent historical personalities was attended, among others, by the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, Union Ministers, members of Parliament and other dignitaries.

Two pictorial Exhibitions on the 'Life and Times' of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Shaheed Hemu Kalani were inaugurated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi. The Exhibitions were put up by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat in the VIP Foyer of the Parliament Library Building.

We include in this issue of the *Journal* a Short Note on the unveiling of the statues and portraits of these outstanding personalities.

Besides, we carry in this issue our other regular features, *viz.* Parliamentary Events and Activities, Procedural Matters, Parliamentary and Constitutional Developments, Documents of Constitutional and Parliamentary Interest, Sessional Review, Recent Literature of Parliamentary Interest and Appendices.

It has been our constant endeavour to make the *Journal* more useful and informative. We would greatly welcome suggestions for its further improvement. We also welcome practice and problem oriented non-partisan articles in the field of parliamentary procedures and institutions from members of Parliament and State Legislatures, scholars and others interested in the field of parliamentary political science.

—G.C. Malhotra
Editor

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI AT THE SYMPOSIUM ON "GOLDEN JUBILEE OF INDIAN LEGISLATURES— ROLE OF LEGISLATORS AND MEDIA IN ENHANCING GOOD GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT"

A Symposium on "Golden Jubilee of Indian Legislatures – Role of Legislators and Media in enhancing Good Governance and Development" was held at Mumbai on 6 February 2003, after the 66th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India.

We reproduce below the text of the Address delivered by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi at the Symposium.

—Editor

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI

Honourable Chief Minister, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, Honourable Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council, Prof. Narayan Sadashiv Pharande, Honourable Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, Shri Arunlal Govardhandas Gujarathi, Honourable Deputy Chief Minister, Shri Chhagan Bhujbal, Honourable Presiding Officers of Parliament and State Legislatures, Members from the Media, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Let me, at the outset, welcome the dignitaries on the dais, and all of you. As I told you the other day when I inaugurated the important Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India that I have had an eventful 25 years in this same building where we have assembled today. When I said this the other day, I was talking about my memories. Today, fortunately, along with these memories, there are individuals who were sitting with me on both sides in the very same building. Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, the Chief Minister of the State of Maharashtra was the Finance Minister when I was a member of this House, and Shri Chhagan Bhujbal was the Leader of the Opposition when I was the Chief Minister, sitting in the same building. So, indeed, I am happy today that it is not only this building of which I have a number of memories, but it is also the individuals with whom I have lots of memories to share.

Democracy has always been interesting because in democracy

there are friends and foes. There are people who carry the same views as you carry, and there are people who disagree with you. Therefore, as has been said, democracy is a matter of discussion.

As also you are all aware, 'today's friends are tomorrow's enemies and today's enemies can become friends tomorrow.' I am not referring to any person or any individual but this is what happens in politics and, therefore, the entire extreme politics has become interesting today.

Friends, I must say that this is a very joyous occasion for all of us. The new millennium has started and this is the occasion that we can look back. We can look at the future as well. We can try to assess our own activities and this was exactly what was done when we celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Parliament. Incidentally, the forum of the Presiding Officers Conference, which began its journey in 1921, has completed eighty-two years today. So it is also very interesting that the organization working for 82 years must have done a lot of service for the democratic set up of our country. This is the 26th Symposium since we started this practice in 1972 along side the Presiding Officers Conference. We have had very meaningful deliberations on very important themes in our Symposia during those last thirty years.

Friends, this is an opportunity for introspection and this is an opportunity to get together also. In the Golden Jubilee Celebrations, particularly in the debates during the International Parliamentary Conference, I am sure most of the Speakers attended the Conference and what we have arrived at are two important things: one is that parliamentary democracy is the best bet for the world and we need to unite and strengthen democracy everywhere. This is particularly so in the light of the activities of the terrorists; it has become more necessary that we try to unite to safeguard democracy in the country.

Secondly, it is about the goal as to what we should do. Fortunately, it was very specifically decided that our goal is to ensure the welfare of our people through democratic means. There can be no other goal excepting the welfare of the people, particularly of the common people and the down-trodden people. That is what we have discussed in the Conference in New Delhi on completion of 50 years of our Parliament.

During the discussion, the delegates also stressed that the cardinal principles of democracy include strengthening Executive accountability mechanisms; ensuring welfare of the people through appropriate developmental policies and programmes; enabling harmonious relationship among the organs of State; imperative of free and fair elections; empowerment of weaker sections of society, especially women; and the importance of a free Press and a vigilant media. I think, this is the crux of the whole thing. To my mind, these are perhaps the key components of good governance for which we all have to strive together while building a prosperous and united India.

Before I proceed further, let me mention that the subject which we have chosen today for discussion is being chosen for the first time: 'The role of the Legislator and media in enhancing good governance and development'. It presupposes that we are interested as legislators – and also the media is interested – in having good governance all over the country, including the State of Maharashtra. Therefore, it is necessary for me to first take up the aspect of 'good governance' for definition.

What is good governance? Friends, 'good governance' has become a bench mark of governmental functioning the world over, though it connotes different meanings in the development pattern of societies in different stages of development. To my mind, this is not a concept which is new in itself, for facilitating effective governance for the welfare of the people has been the motto for every country all through. What has brought good governance to the central state of developmental strategies is, the increasing stress being laid by the international financial and monetary institutions on this concept insofar as allocation of developmental assistance is concerned. There are certain key elements which have been factored into good governance and are by and large recognized by both the developed and the developing world. I am trying to define 'good governance'. Broadly, these are accountability and legitimacy of the Government; respect for the Rule of Law and fundamental human rights; promotion of sccial and economic development in an equitable and inclusive manner; and transparent and consensus-oriented administration.

I am happy that the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde who has a long experience of 16 years as a Minister, as an administrator, is here. I will put it very simply for the information of this august House as to what is 'Good Governance'. 'Good Governance', that is, 'Good Government' is one which is sensitive, which is effective, which is quick, which treats everybody equally, which is responsible and responsive—which is a rare commodity these days — and above all, a Government which is humanitarian. Any Government has no meaning unless it is a humanitarian Government and the Government tries to understand every issue which comes before it from the point of view of humanity.

Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde has occupied the important position of the Chief Minister of the State of Maharashtra. I would like him to be sensitive, quick, equal to all, responsible, responsive and humanitarian. I am sure that the Government of Maharashtra can always maintain its number one postilion in a number of fields provided the Chief Minister desires to have good governance. I am confident about it in the case of Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde.

How can it be done? Somebody asked me a question: how do you expect that the legislator can have a role in ensuring good governance?

So, I went on in my speech further giving illustrations, how the legislators can be effective. A number of legislators are now sitting here and a number of them are more experienced than I am. But still I would like to reiterate that the role of a legislator can also be very effective provided he sincerely desires to be a good legislator. In a parliamentary system, the greatest challenge of good governance is to bridge the gap between the expectations of the people and the effectiveness of the delivery mechanisms. In this context, legislators play a vital role as a key link between the people and the Government.

The basic responsibility of a legislator is to voice in the Assemblies or in the Legislative Councils what the common man wants to say. The image of democracy as a form of Government — of the people, by the people and for the people — depends upon the Legislature and the image of the Legislature, in turn, depends upon the image of its legislators. I have raised this issue particularly because I find that unfortunately the image of legislators is deteriorating. I am sure that you must be listening quite often, whether it is the Central Government or the State Governments, that people always refer to a number of MPs and MLAs of the yesteryears and compare them with the present MPs and MLAs. I am of the view that the survival and success of democratic institutions depend upon the commitment with which the legislators perform their duties and responsibilities. A legislator should not only be good inside the House but his/her image must be good even outside the House. The common man compares the legislators, as has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Chairman of the Legislative Council, to a God and they are considered wiser than the common man himself. So, there is a lot of expectation from the representatives of the people.

As I said earlier, the surveillance of the Executive is the most important component of good governance as every policy, decision and action of the Government has a bearing on the lives of the citizens. Unfortunately, some legislators do not understand that every action of theirs affects the interest of the people whom they represent be it of their constituency or of the State of the country at large. A Government is respected by the people when it is accountable and when their representatives are able to participate in the decision-making process. There cannot certainly be legitimacy if those in power are not accountable or do not allow channels for dissent. There are several parliamentary procedures and devices to enable the members to raise the grievances of the people, to draw the attention of the Government to important developments, to elicit information from the Executive and facilitate expeditious transaction of business. I have seen in the House that number of MPs come and speak to me that they do not have an opportunity to speak in the House. I am happy to explain this particularly to the legislators who are present here that if you are sincere in your job, then you have every opportunity to speak in the

House and there can never be a complaint that you do not get time to speak in the House, provided you have read the rules yourself and you have tried to understand as to what are the devices that can be used. There are several devices and if you start using them, then you can get ample opportunity to speak. As I said, there are several parliamentary procedures and devices to enable the members to raise the grievances of the people, to draw the attention of the Government to important issues and to get whatever information they want.

The role of the Committees also have become important, especially of the Departmentally-related Standing Committees. The Committees make the Administration responsible. Through the Committees you can make the Administration not only responsible but accountable also. The officers of the Executive are called before the Committees and the Committees offer every legislator the opportunity to take the officers to task if they desire so. As such, the Committee system has been very successful. Incidentally, let me also mention that the Committee on MPLAD Scheme has been established in the Lok Sabha to find out whether the amount as specified in the scheme is being spent or not whether officers are spending the amount from the MP fund or not. It has been done in some of the State Legislatures also. I do not know whether it has been done in the State of Maharashtra or not. If it has not been done, then there should be a Committee to help the MLAs of the State for getting their work done out of the MLAs Funds that have been provided for by the officers. Such a Committee would be useful for all. Parliamentary initiatives would also have to be taken care of.

Good governance includes the welfare of the weaker section of the society as well. I believe that the empowerment of weaker sections, and particularly of women, has a crucial role in enabling Good Governance. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments have ensured decentralization of the democratic process, paving the way for a more participative democracy which is another component of good governance. These amendments to the Constitution have also helped in bringing more than a million women into our representative bodies. The Parliamentary Committee on the Empowerment of Women has been another laudable initiative of the Indian Parliament. A Bill proposing reservation of one-third seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies is under consideration. This measure, when enacted, would be another endeavour towards facilitating participatory democracy in the country. Let me remind you that Maharashtra is the first State where the Women's Reservation Bill was unanimously supported by passing a special Resolution and the Bill has now been sent to the Union Government. This State has done it. I would like other States also to do the same thing. They could pass a Resolution and bring pressure and see to it that this Bill for women is taken up by the Union Government, particularly by the Parliament as early as possible.

We are aware that more than ever before, more transparency in political and public life is being emphasized as a vital aspect of a successful working democracy. Realizing this, our Parliament has given due importance to ethical values by setting up Ethics Committees in each House. Some of the State Legislatures have also set up Ethics Committees. The Ethics Committee is a measure through which we can see that the legislators are involved more in a good atmosphere. Seven States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Orissa have already established Ethics Committee and I would like to urge other States also to follow the same and constitute Ethics Committees as quickly as possible.

Our Parliament and State Legislatures have been highly responsive to the aspirations of the people. Several social and economic welfare legislations have been passed in the last fifty years to address issues of concern to the polity and the society. I would like to name a few of them. The National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Minorities and Backward Classes are some of the mechanisms created specifically for the well-being of the disadvantaged sections of society.

Another institution of accountability is the *Lokpal*. It is already under consideration of Parliament. In the States, the institution of *Lok Ayukta* is already working. Recently, the Parliament passed the Freedom of Information Bill. This legislation will further promote openness and transparency in the administration by enabling citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities.

Friends, the role of Private members also cannot be neglected. I have seen that through their reasoning and forceful speeches in the House, Private members have succeeded on occasions in moulding Government decisions. I cannot mention the names of all people here but I would like to mention a few names of stalwarts like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Maulana Azad, Barrister Nath Pai, Bhupesh Gupta, Indrajit Gupta, Madhu Limaye, Hiren Mukherjee, N.C. Ranga, etc. These are a few members of Parliament who influenced the Government. It is not that the Member would say that his or her party is small and that he or she has had no opportunity to speak. If you are really a good speaker, if you are a studied speaker, you would always get an opportunity to speak in the House. Therefore, it is necessary that the legislators also become more studious and they make points in such a manner that the Government has to respond to what they have said.

I feel that on such issues, legislators should give up their political prejudices, if any, and stand united to ensure Good Governance. Good

governance is not only an activity of the Government; every legislator has to participate in ensuring Good governance. The members of Opposition parties should be supportive of the Government in its endeavours for the development of the country. Likewise, the Ruling party or parties should also take note of and respect constructive suggestions coming from the Opposition side. This has to be done by both the sides. The Opposition has to make good suggestions and responses to good activities of the Government in a positive manner. The Government also has to be serious and also listen to whatever the members have to say. The new trend, which is very unfortunate, is that the members speak in the House very seriously. I am not here referring to the State of Maharashtra—and the Government does not take actions on their good suggestions. I personally feel that whenever good suggestions are made by any member—whether he belongs to the Treasury Bench or the Opposition—the Government has to take serious note of it and take those issues to the Cabinet, and bring forward Bills in the Assemblies and Parliaments. To give one personal example, I, as a member of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, had raised in the House, issues relating to slum dwellers and noise pollution vigorously. I was a member of the Legislative Council at that time. I remember that I raised the issue of rights of consumers in the House. The result was that in both the cases—in the case of noise pollution and also in the case of rights of consumers—official Bills were thereafter brought forward by the Government. Therefore, good ideas are always accepted by a good Government.

Friends, as I said, there are various procedural devices available to the members of Parliament to raise issues in the House. In the legislative sphere, it is a fact that the Executive definitely has an upper hand. However, it is also a fact that the Private members have brought in many Bills for consideration of Parliament. Fourteen such Private Member's Bills have been enacted so far by Parliament, of which nine were introduced in the Lok Sabha. The result is not bad. Even in the Legislative Council of Maharashtra, I remember, a Bill was moved by one Private member, Shri Datta Tamhane which was accepted as it is by the House and, thereafter, due implementation was also made. So, sometimes, members bring forward a good Bill, maybe, a Private Bill, which can be accepted as it is, or the Government may bring forward a very serious comprehensive Bill thereafter. Therefore, this is not a problem. I will mention a few Bills which were brought forward by the Private members in Parliament and accepted by the Government. The Proceedings of Legislature (Protection of Publication) Bill, 1956, was piloted by a Private member, Shri Feroze Gandhi which was of such a vital nature that the Government whole-heartedly supported the Bill and it was passed on 26 May 1956. I must also mention about other Bills, which were brought in by the Government following Private Members'

Bills. They include the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, the Press Council Act, 1965, the Constitution (Twenty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1972 for including certain land reforms measures in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, and the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The origin of the recently enacted Freedom of Information Act can be traced to the Freedom of Information Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha by Shri Subodh Mohite, a member of Parliament, in April 2000, and thereafter, the Government brought forward a similar Bill. Earlier, in 1985, Shri Satya Gopal Mishra introduced a Constitution Amendment Bill seeking to reduce the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. The Rajiv Gandhi Government immediately brought in its own Bill which was enacted subsequently. Shri Ram Naik, another member of Parliament from Maharashtra, was the guiding force behind the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act of 1992. He had introduced a Private Member's Bill on this matter which compelled the Government to bring in its own Bill. Similarly, Shri Basudeb Acharia, through his Private Member's Bill, impelled the Government to bring in a legislation to make the Right to Education a Fundamental Right. How important the Bill was! Therefore, it is wrong to say that individual legislators have no opportunity. If the members really want to see that the Government amends its own decisions for the welfare of the nation, that can be done through the introduction of Private Member's Bills also.

The next subject is the role of the media. How the media can be effective? It is not only the legislators who are important, but the media's role is also important. In India, as elsewhere in the world, the polity is passing through a crucial phase. People in public life are under closer public scrutiny, primarily because of the increased awareness of the people, the greater expectations they have from the system and the enhanced role being played by the media in ensuring accountability in its varied manifestations. Needless to say, an informed society contributes substantially towards making an informed democracy. So, what we require is an informed democracy. Therefore, the informed media will always play an important role. The media is a vital link between the people and the leadership and helps the decision-makers to understand the pulse of the society. Therefore, every good administrator, every good Minister, may not have cup of tea in the morning, but I am sure, he will read the newspapers! He comes to know the mind of the people; he comes to know the pulse of the people through the media. Therefore, the media carries an important position in the democratic set-up. What does the media do. The media informs the people of the developments in our Legislatures as also about the policies and programmes of the Government. It also acts as a feedback mechanism by informing the decision-makers of what society feels about specific issues, pro-

grammes and policies. Sometimes, the Government decisions are changed because of the criticism in the media. Sometimes, people take the Government to the court. But most of the times, if the matters are criticized by the newspapers, it has its own result. It is imperative that we all have a proper perspective on the role of the media in facilitating the functioning of parliamentary institutions and the responsibility of the Legislatures in enabling the media to operate in a free atmosphere.

This is one of the important issues. I am sure, it will be focused in the deliberations ahead. I can give a number of illustrations. But I am not going into the details. I am sure you would all agree with me that a free media is an absolute necessity of today. It has been provided in the Constitution also. The power of the Press lies in its freedom and independence. How can it be achieved? To my mind, self-restraint is the best form of discipline. We have extended various facilities to the media persons to cover the proceedings of the Parliament and the State Legislatures in a fair and non-partisan manner. The televising and broadcasting of proceedings have also brought the institutions of Parliament and State Legislatures nearer to the people.

Therefore, it is necessary that in the interest of the service of people, Legislature and the media always need to maintain a harmonious relationship. In a parliamentary democracy like ours, the media and the Parliament have to play a complementary role. The media must ensure that whatever goes to the public has the hallmark of veracity. At times, sensational news—noisy scenes, pandemonium, walk-outs in the Houses of Parliament and the Legislatures—are given extensive coverage and many important debates on developmental matters tend to get sidelined or are ignored.

I have been saying this all the time since I became the Speaker that the media can play a very important role in the process of development provided good debates are covered extensively from the Parliament and Assemblies. If this is done, I am sure that the total trend of the Parliament and the Assemblies can be changed. Legislators and the media people both have been given the privileges and it is necessary that these privileges are carefully used.

The Press plays a vital role in the effective working of a parliamentary democracy. There were times when issues raised in Legislatures became lead stories in newspapers. In this age of investigative journalism, stories published in newspapers are taken up by members inside the Legislatures to ensure Executive accountability to the Legislature. The Press may thus be said to be playing a proactive role in assisting the Legislatures in ensuring good governance.

Friends, I would not like to ponder much on this issue. Therefore, I would go to an important issue—that of portraying the right image of

the Legislature. It is important that the media conveys the right image of our Legislatures and of those in public life. For this, it is essential that the Legislatures and public functionaries live up to the high expectations of the people and perform their duties and responsibilities in a highly dignified manner. Only then, the right image of our Legislatures will be portrayed to the people. This is imperative because we cannot afford to let down the people nor let despair overtake them. That is what we should be careful about. All over the world, this is an issue which has been discussed—as to how to improve the image of legislative bodies and also how to forge a harmonious relationship between the Legislatures and media professionals.

The media also has a great responsibility in the task of good governance and development. The media would be doing a great service to the nation and to the institutions of parliamentary democracy if it were to give wider coverage to good speeches made on the floor of the House. I presume that they would be coming when the media would start giving good coverage not to the uproar in the House, but to the good speeches. If this is done, the problem can be solved to a large extent.

To encourage legislators to perform better, Parliament has instituted the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award. Six members of Parliament, namely Sarvashri Indrajit Gupta, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Chandra Shekhar, Somnath Chatterjee, Pranab Mukherjee and Jaipal Reddy have so far got this Award. Some State Legislatures have also instituted similar awards. I am sure this will help in raising the overall standard of debates in Legislatures by encouraging good legislators to improve their performance in the House.

I understand that this Legislature has also instituted awards for journalists for covering the proceedings in a positive manner with a view to facilitating good governance and the larger good of the people. I feel that there is a need to institute such awards by other Legislatures also, I am sure this will ensure a greater participation of the media in the task of good governance and nation building through balanced and unbiased reporting of the positive side of the functioning of the Legislatures. It is absolutely necessary that we build effective relationship between the Legislatures and the Media.

The message of the New Delhi Conference of January 2000 on "Parliament and Media: Building on Effective Relationship" was carried forward to Cape Town where a Conference on the same theme was held in April 2002. A set of principles was adopted at this Conference proposing specific actions by Parliaments and the Media to guide societies in developing fully informed democracies. Therefore, this is the main subject today that we have good relations between both.

Friends, Parliament and the mass media are the most powerful fora for the expression of popular feelings and sentiments. Both of them must have a high sense of public responsibility. They are accountable to the people, the society and the country. Both exist to serve public interest and are vital for the success as well as smooth functioning of parliamentary democracy. The success of democratic governance would be greatly facilitated if these two influential organs have a perceptive appreciation of each other's role in the national endeavour. The representative institutions and the media must have a harmonious relationship without involving any compromise in their commitment to their respective callings. How to promote this harmony is a matter of immense importance for all of us.

Friends, I hope the deliberations at this Symposium would throw up new ideas and perspectives on the various dimensions of the theme. I wish that the deliberations come to excellent decisions and finally the relationship between the media and the elected representatives keeps well in the interest of the common people. Thank you very much.

Namaskar, Jai Hind.

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, SHRI MANOHAR JOSHI ON "THE INDIAN EXPERIENCE OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY" AT THE ORIENT INSTITUTE OF TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF LISBON, PORTUGAL

An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi visited Portugal from 25 to 28 May 2003. During the visit, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, delivered an Address on "The Indian Experience of Parliamentary Democracy" at the Orient Institute of the Technical University of Lisbon on 26 May 2003.

We reproduce below the text of the Address.

—Editor

Distinguished Director and Faculty of the Orient Institute of the Technical University of Lisbon, Distinguished Diplomats, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am indeed honoured and delighted to be amidst you to share some of my ideas and thoughts on the *Indian Experience of Parliamentary Democracy.* Before I proceed further, I would like to mention here that in January 2003 we had organized an International Conference in New Delhi on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of our Parliament. Delegates from as many as 77 countries participated in this Conference and shared their perceptions and views on parliamentary democracy. We were honoured to have the President of the National Assembly of the Portuguese Republic, Dr. Joao Bosco Mota Amaral as one of the distinguished delegates at the Conference. It was a matter of great satisfaction for us that all the delegates had high praise for the way India has consolidated its democratic system in the last five decades. That being so, I am particularly delighted that I have been requested to speak to you on the Indian experience of parliamentary democracy.

Our Democratic Heritage

Though parliamentary democracy in its modern sense has been functioning in India for the last five decades, in-depth research and scholarship have proved that democracy and representative institutions existed in our country as early as the Vedic Age from circa 3000 to 1000 B.C. The institutions of *Sabha* and *Samiti* mentioned in the *Rigveda* are said to have contained rudiments of modern Parliament. The *Samiti* was

like a general assembly or House of the People, and the *Sabha* a smaller and select body of elders, broadly corresponding to the Upper House in modern Legislatures. Some of the features in the functioning of modern parliamentary democracies such as free discussion and decision by the vote of majority are known to have existed in ancient India. Although the ancient Indian polity was predominantly monarchical, certain democratic institutions and practices were in-built in the system. For instance, there were many examples of elective Kingship. The popular Assembly exercised full control over the Executive. The Assembly met frequently and problems were sorted out through debates, discussions and deliberations. There were also Republics whose heads were elected. Another unique democratic tradition which evolved in India was the *Panchayat* system, literally meaning government by a 'Council of Five'.

Modern Democratic Traditions

The evolution and growth of parliamentary institutions, however, suffered with the advent of foreign rule. As you know, India attained Independence in 1947 after an epic freedom struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. Our freedom struggle was primarily non-violent, with a moralistic and democratic content to it. It was a struggle in which masses were involved and in which they took active part. All these had a bearing on our democratic and parliamentary polity when the country became independent.

Although the Westminster type of parliamentary democracy that we have today by and large owe its origin to the colonial rule, it would be wrong to presume that the institutions, structures and the parliamentary practices and procedures that are in place are a replica of the British model. By adopting a parliamentary system, we were only recognizing and consolidating our rich democratic heritage.

When India achieved Independence in 1947, it was a major world event in the sense that it was among the first major Afro-Asian countries to liberate itself from colonialism. Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister of Britain, later wrote of the Indian Republic and I quote:

> "Of all the experiments in government which have been attempted since the beginning of time, I believe that the Indian venture into parliamentary government is the most exciting. A vast sub-continent is attempting to apply to its tens and thousands of millions a system of free democracy.... It is a brave thing to do so. The Indian venture is not a pale imitation of our practice at home, but a magnified and multiplied reproduction on a scale we have never dreamt of. If it succeeds, its influence on Asia is incalculable for good. Whatever the outcome, we must honour those who attempt it".

A Pluralistic Polity and Society

The vastness and the diversity of our country, its economic backwardness and social conditions, illiteracy and poverty posed a tremendous challenge to our political system. Naturally, therefore, doubts were raised in some quarters as to whether we would be able to withstand the challenges of transition. Some in the West also doubted as to whether the Westminster type liberal democracy would be suitable for a society and polity as heterogeneous and pluralistic as ours. Some, in fact, predicted doom. But they were proved wrong within no time. Not only that parliamentary democracy has withstood the test of time, it has also struck deep roots on our soil. While democracy collapsed or relapsed into military or autocratic rule in various parts of the world, including in our own sub-continent, democracy has grown from strength to strength in our country.

This has been possible primarily because of our tradition and legacy of democracy. The attributes of democracy such as tolerance, mutual accommodation, debate, discussion, deliberation and consensus have been a part and parcel of our civilization and culture. It has been a cultural heritage and our country has grown with it.

Our Tryst with Destiny

With this preamble, let me now elaborate on India's experience with parliamentary democracy from mid-night to the millennium. With the Independence in 1947, we achieved political freedom. But we were convinced that political freedom without economic and social freedom was incomplete, vulnerable and fragile. Mahatma Gandhi told us that his notion of democracy was one where the weakest should have the same opportunity as the strongest. It was against this backdrop that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, spoke of our tryst with destiny on the midnight of 14th–15th August 1947. Pandit Nehru gave life to our dreams when he said, and I quote:

> "At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom. A moment comes, which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and when the soul of a nation, long suppressed, finds utterance. It is fitting that at this solemn moment we take the pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity".

The sentiment so eloquently expressed by Pandit Nehru was echoed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the architect of our Constitution, when he said:

> "We must make our political democracy a social democracy as well.... It means a way of life which recognizes liberty, equality

> and fraternity as the principles of life... . Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many. Equality without liberty would kill individual initiative. Without fraternity, liberty and equality could not become a natural course of things".

These were the noble ideals guiding our national endeavour in the years since 1947. Our journey in these early years was facilitated through the Indian Constitution which was drafted by the Constituent Assembly after protracted deliberations spread over two years, eleven months and seventeen days to be precise.

Harmonious Working of Organs of State

Our journey as the world's largest parliamentary democracy began in right earnest with the constitution of the First Lok Sabha in 1952 following the first ever General Elections. The Upper House of our Parliament, the Rajya Sabha, was also constituted the same year. Ever since, our Parliament has functioned as the supreme legislative institution of the country, guiding and leading the nation on the path of the socio-economic welfare of the people.

The founding fathers of the Constitution of India were fully conscious of the many problems facing the country. As such, they felt the need to reconstruct India's social structure on modern foundations of democracy, social justice and the Rule of Law. Under the scheme of our Constitution, the three main organs of State—the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary—function within clearly laid out parameters. The Constitution defines their powers, delimits their jurisdiction, demarcates their responsibilities and regulates their relationship with one another and the people. What is envisaged is a harmonious relationship among the three organs of State. Besides, an independent and free Press, non-politicized and neutral defence set-up and an efficient Civil Service have been a great source of support and strength to our parliamentary democracy.

Elections in India: A Festival of Democracy

The most important component of our system of course is the Parliament at the national level and the State Legislatures at the provincial level. One of the greatest strengths of our parliamentary democracy is regular and periodic elections to the representative institutions starting from the *Panchayats* to the Parliament. In fact, elections are indeed festivals of democracy in India. How gigantic the exercise is, can be gauged from some statistics. In the First General Elections held in 1951-52, there was a total of 173 million eligible voters out of whom 106 million actually voted. Fifty-four political parties,

including 14 national parties, participated in the elections putting up a total of 1874 candidates for the 489 seats.

In the 13th General Elections held in 1999, by comparison, the total number of eligible voters rose to 620 million, out of whom 372 million constituting 59.99 per cent exercised their franchise. Out of this, 207 million were men and 165 million were women. The electorate which cast its vote itself was more than the total population of the third most populous country in the world, the US, which is 290 million. Similarly, the number of women voters was more than the total population of Pakistan, the sixth most populous country in the world, which is 151 million. The variation in the number of voters in our constituencies in itself is also very interesting. Whereas the smallest Lok Sabha constituency of Lakshadweep has an electorate of only 35,716, Outer Delhi, the largest Lok Sabha constituency has an electorate of almost 3 million. 169 parties contested the elections. The total number of candidates who contested in the election was 4,658 for the 543 seats, out of which 4,364 were men and 294 were women. A total of 7,700 metric tons of paper was used for printing of ballot papers in this General Elections and a total of Rs. 664 crore, equivalent to about 150 million US dollars, were spent in organizing the election! A heavy price to pay for democracy indeed! But then, I am sure you will agree, that no price is too high for democracy. We have a battle of ballots and not a battle of bullets. Also, we always have ensured a peaceful, smooth and orderly change of government.

Constitution: A Vehicle of Social Transformation

The adaptability of our Constitution to the ever-changing native realities has effectively made it a vehicle of social change, the process being substantially helped by our Parliament. As of May 2003, as many as 86 Constitution Amendments have been enacted. These Constitutional Amendments testify to the fact that the Indian Parliament has throughout acted in consonance with the hopes and aspirations of the people.

Our Parliament has streamlined its practices and procedures to enable elected representatives to ventilate the grievances of the people and to keep the Executive on its toes. Our Committee System also enables a constant vigil on Executive actions. The Parliament, being the highest legislative body, has passed several socio-economic and welfare legislations and policies for the uplift of the downtrodden and deprived strata of our society. In all, the Lok Sabha has passed 3,168 legislations till May 2003, that is roughly about an average of 60 legislations every year.

It has been the consistent endeavour of our Parliament to translate the ideas and ideals of the Constitution into reality. The Constitution

guarantees equality before law to all citizens and prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Rightly, therefore, it has passed various laws aimed at social reforms by giving the rightful place to women and other weaker sections of the society and many other progressive measures.

Legislation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes/Backward Classes/Minorities

Our Parliament has always been concerned about the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities. It has taken, from time to time, various steps to improve their socio-economic conditions and has always been vigilant in matters concerning the implementation of constitutional safeguards provided for them. The Parliament has passed several important laws enabling the welfare of persons belonging to these communities. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was set up on the basis of an Act passed by the Parliament. We also have a full-fledged Parliamentary Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, we also have constituted a National Commission for Minorities and a National Commission for Backward Classes as per parliamentary legislations.

Women's Welfare

Concerted efforts have also been made to accord social and political equality to women with men. Apart from the laws relating to marriage, guardianship, inheritance, succession, etc. which provide sufficient safeguards to the rights and interests of women, Parliament has passed several other laws which seek to improve the general conditions of women in our society.

The National Commission for Women Act, 1990, passed by the Parliament, entrusted the National Commission for Women to study and monitor all matters relating to constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women and to review existing laws and suggest amendments wherever necessary. The Commission also monitors the proper implementation of all the legislative measures enacted from time to time to protect the rights of women so as to enable them to achieve equality in all spheres of life and equal participation in the development of the nation.

Representation to women in civic bodies and municipalities has been given by the enactment of the Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Amendments to the Constitution, whereby compulsory and minimum reservation of one-third seats has been made in elections to *Panchayats* and municipalities and in the posts of Chairpersons of all local bodies

in the country. By this amendment, over one million women have entered public offices and gained access to political life.

Women's Reservation Bill

The Lok Sabha currently has a Bill before it seeking to provide reservation of one-third seats for women in the elected House of Parliament and those of the State Legislatures. I have convened a meeting of Leaders of all the political parties in the Lok Sabha in June this year to arrive at a consensus on the matter. Incidentally, I may mention that when I was the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, our State Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a Resolution urging the Union Government to provide 33 per cent reservation to women in the Legislature.

Committee on Empowerment of Women

In April 1997, our Parliament constituted a Committee on Empowerment of Women. The Committee, among other things, reviews and monitors the governmental measures for securing equality of status and dignity of women.

Broadening of the Social Base of Democracy

All the legislations and policies and programmes passed by Parliament have broadened the social and political base of our democracy and more and more people have come to take part in the political processes of the country. This, in turn, naturally, has brought about certain stresses and strains on the system. Our Parliament has been a shock absorber and has successfully functioned as an institution of conflict-resolution and grievance-redressal by providing a healing touch to the nation.

Challenges before Parliament

During the last five eventful decades, India's polity, economy and society have undergone dramatic transformation. The society has withstood many challenges, as can only be expected in a highly pluralistic country like ours. The economy has overcome many hurdles and is now in the process of integrating itself meaningfully with the global economy. In the political system also, we have shown our maturity as a responsible and responsive nation, ever receptive to the hopes, aspirations and frustrations of our large population.

Yet, the polity and its institutions are very different from what they were in the early years of our Independence. The predominantly single party rule of the fifties and the sixties has given way to political pluralism characterized by the existence of a very large number of

political parties. Single party rule at the Union and in many States has been replaced by coalition arrangements. Along with these, the socio-economic background of the political elite has also changed substantially. Regional parties have also come to the forefront of national politics. From about 4 or 5 main political parties represented in the First Lok Sabha, today we have 42 parties in the elected House over which I preside. Necessarily, all these have had a bearing on the functioning of our representative institutions in recent years.

We are making every effort to ensure that the time of the Legislatures is put to optimum use. Considering the dignity of Parliament, we are stressing on the smooth and orderly conduct of its business. Various measures have been taken to cleanse our political life from the adverse effects of money and muscle power. Electoral reforms in this regard are an on-going process. We are also emphasizing on ethics in public life. In fact, both the Houses of Parliament have constituted Ethics Committees. We also are placing considerable stress on parliamentary diplomacy and inter-parliamentary cooperation to complement and supplement the governmental efforts in this direction.

Threat of Terrorism

Although many challenges confront our parliamentary democracy, to my mind, the biggest threat to our system, rather the world as a whole, comes from the forces of terrorism. The terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament, the citadel of our democracy, on 13th December 2001 was indeed an attack on the very foundations of parliamentary democracy. It is a tribute to our parliamentary democracy and a recognition of its resilience that we could defeat the evil designs of the terrorists and their collaborators. We are grateful to all the world leaders who expressed their solidarity with us on that occasion.

We must bear in mind that a threat to peace anywhere in the world is a threat to peace everywhere. I am reminded of what Pandit Nehru said in the Constituent Assembly on 14th August 1947 and I quote:

> "And so we have to labour and to work hard to give reality to our dreams. Those dreams are for India, but they are also for the world, for all the nations and peoples are too closely knit together today for any one of them to imagine that it can live apart. Peace has been said to be indivisible; so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this One World that can no longer be split into isolated fragments."

All these years, our Parliament has played a pivotal role in the gigantic task of building a strong and united India. In spite of political and ideological differences, over the years there has been a consensus and unanimity of opinion in our Parliament with regard to major national

issues, including defence, national security and foreign policy. The ultimate objective has been the welfare of the people and development of the nation.

I am reminded of an anecdote which I feel appropriate to share with the distinguished audience here. Some years back in the late 1980s – early 1990s when the 'third wave' of democracy swept across the world, a Parliamentary Delegation from Russia met the then Speaker of the British House of Commons, Honourable Bernard Weatherill and sought his advice on how to run their nascent democracy. Honourable Weatherill advised the Russian parliamentarians to visit India and benefit from the Indian experience. That, I believe, sums up the rich democratic culture which we have developed during the last five decades.

In fact, we have in our Parliament the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training which provides, among other things, institutionalized arrangements for imparting orientation and training to parliamentarians and legislators, policy makers, civil servants and others. The Bureau also conducts two international training programmes for parliamentary officials, namely the Parliamentary Internship Programme and the International Training Programme in Legislative Drafting. Till May 2003, 262 foreign parliamentary officials have attended the Parliamentary Internship Programme while 188 officials from abroad have attended the Legislative Drafting Programme. Besides, many parliamentarians and parliamentary officials from abroad have also visited the Bureau on Study Tours and familiarized themselves with the functioning of our parliamentary institutions.

Ladies and Gentlemen, our Respected President, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, in his speeches and writings, has repeatedly emphasized his vision of a "developed India" to be realized in the next twenty years. For that, we believe that we need to work with a unity of purpose. We have to collectively address the concerns of the poor and the deprived through good governance, fully empower women and the weaker sections, further strengthen our accountability mechanisms, enhance the prestige of our representative institutions, consolidate integrity in public life and ensure peace in the world. More than anything else, in our President's own words, "The vision of a developed nation needs to be achieved with parliamentary democracy which is the core of our governance system". That is the vision we have before us: the vision to wipe every tear off every eye, as Mahatma Gandhi wanted, and to be a developed nation in every sense as dreamed of by our Respected President.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for giving me a patient hearing.

3

UNVEILING OF STATUES AND PORTRAITS IN PARLIAMENT COMPLEX

On 21 August 2003, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, unveiled the statues of *Maharaja* Ranjit Singh and *Shaheed* Hemu Kalani in the precincts of the Parliament House. On the same day, the portraits of Shri Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Kazi Nazrul Islam, Baba Kharak Singh, Dr. K.M. Munshi, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah Pantulu and Master Tara Singh were also unveiled in the Central Hall of Parliament House by the Prime Minister.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh was one of the outstanding figures in Indian history. Popularly known as the *Sher-e-Punjab* (Lion of Punjab), he had exceptional qualities of personal bravery, will power, determination, far-sightedness, perseverance, diplomacy and administrative skills. He was also a liberal, merciful, compassionate and popular leader. His administration was efficient, effective, humane and geared towards the welfare of the people. He was well-known for his truthfulness, broad religious outlook, spirit of forbearance and simple living. His benevolence, valour, care and concern for the people made him a legend in his own lifetime. The horse riding statue of *Maharaja* Ranjit Singh, 18 feet in height and made of bronze, was sculpted by the well-known sculptor Shri Ram Sutar. The statue was donated by the *Maharaja* Ranjit Singh Trust, New Delhi.

Hemu Kalani, a great revolutionary of the twentieth century, was a highly revered martyr in India's Freedom Movement. His brave deeds are an example of unflinching courage, boldness, patriotism, and indomitable spirit. For him, the tortures of imprisonment had no meaning and death held no fright. As an active participant in the freedom struggle, Hemu Kalani made the supreme sacrifice for the liberation of the Motherland. The statue of *Shaheed* Hemu Kalani, 9 feet in height, and made of bronze, was also sculpted by Shri Ram Sutar. The statue was donated by Shri Suresh A. Keshwani, a former member of Rajya Sabha and the National President of the Sindhi Council of India.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, inaugurated two pictorial Exhibitions on the 'Life and Times' of both the personalities, put up by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat in the VIP Foyer of the Parliament Library Building.

At the function, two publications titled "*Maharaja* Ranjit Singh" and "*Shaheed* Hemu Kalani", carrying the profiles of these leaders and some select photographs, brought out by the Research and Information Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat were released by the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihar Vajpayee.

Shri Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay was a renowned writer and novelist. His portrait was painted by Shri Isha Mahammad and the same was donated by Kumari Mamata Banerjee, MP, Lok Sabha.

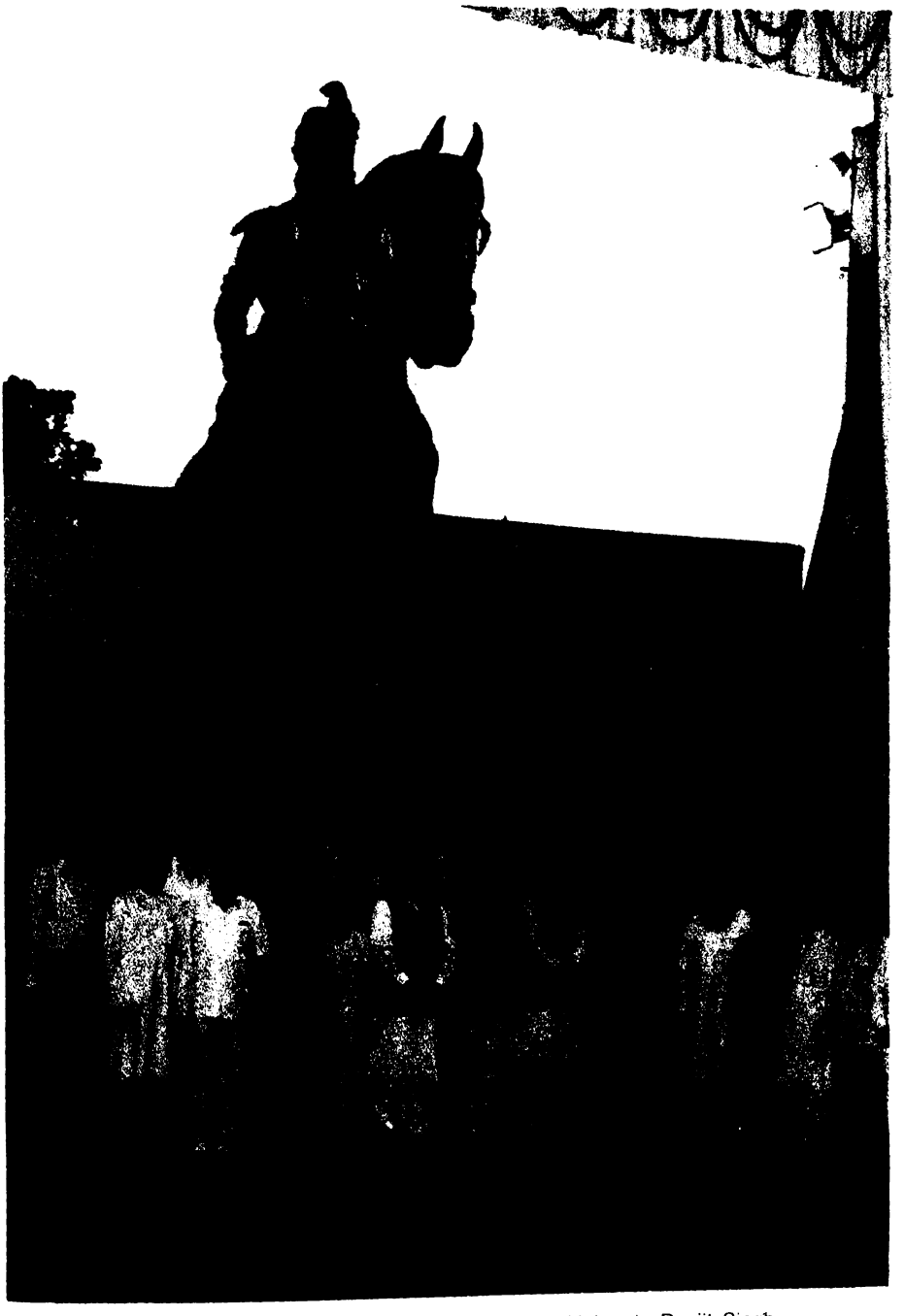
Kazi Nazrul Islam was an acclaimed poet and lyricist. Shri Shantanu Mitra painted the portrait which was donated by Shri Robin Mookerji on behalf of the Poets' Organisation of Kolkatta.

Baba Kharak Singh was an eminent political leader and protagonist of national unity. Master Tara Singh was a renowned freedom fighter and a forceful journalist. Smt. Phulan Rani painted both the portraits which were donated by the Chairman of the National Commission for Minorities, Shri Tarlochan Singh.

Dr. K.M. Munshi was a renowned social reformer, freedom fighter and a great academician. His portrait was painted by Shri R.D. Pareekh and was donated by Dr. L.M. Singhvi, MP, Rajya Sabha.

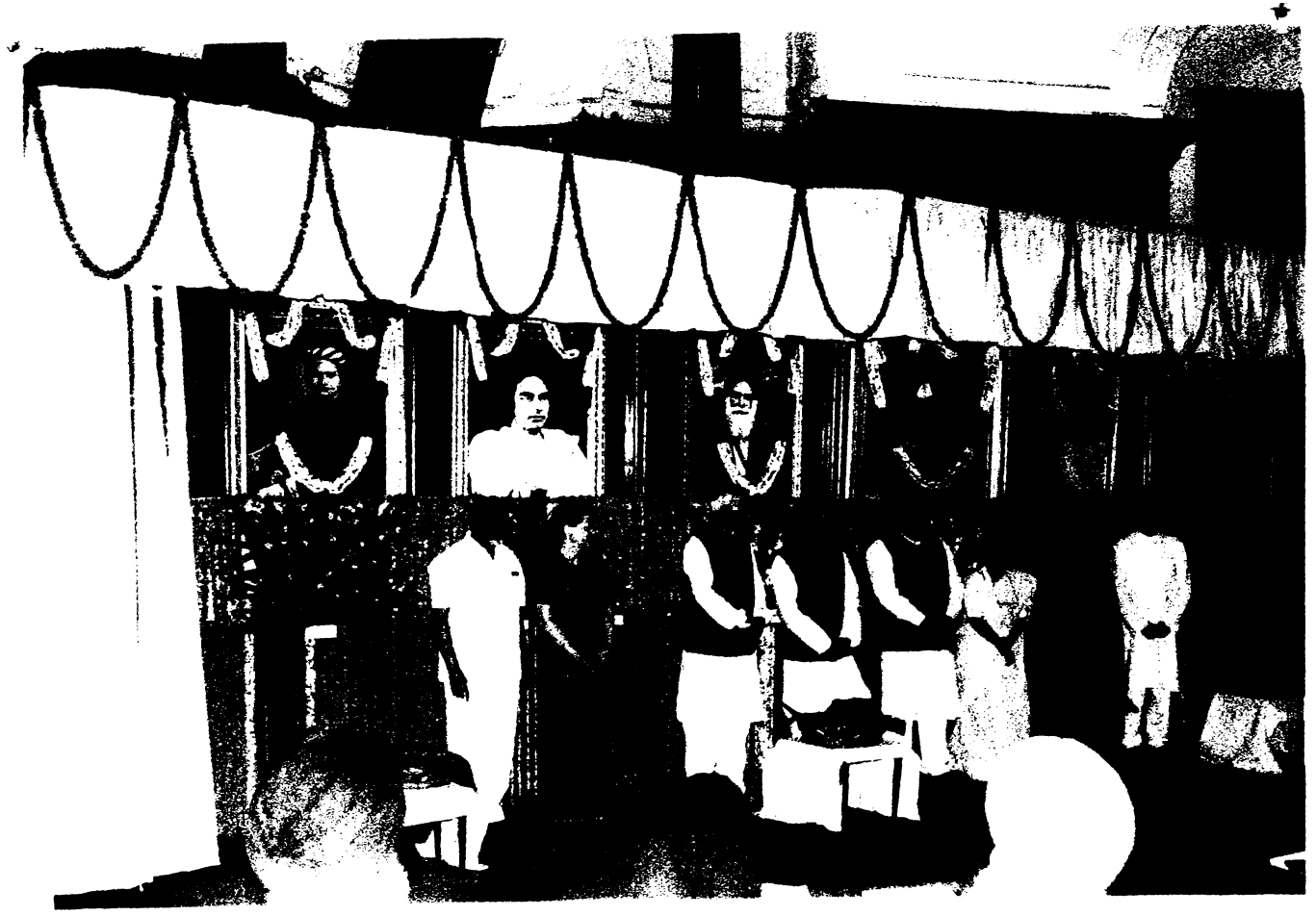
Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah Pantulu was an eminent freedom fighter and a pioneer of the cooperative movement. The portrait, painted by Shri Mohemmed Haji, was donated by Dr. B. Vasanthan, CMD, Andhra Bank.

The function unveiling the statues and portraits of these eminent historical personalities was attended, among others, by the Deputy Prime Minister, Shri L.K. Advani, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi, Union Ministers, members of Parliament and other distinguished dignitaries.



Dignitaries after the unveiling of the Statue of Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Dignitaries after the unveiling of the Statue of *Shaheed* Hemu Kalani



Dignitaries after the unveiling of the potraits of Shri Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Kazi Nazrul Islam, Baba Kharak Singh, Dr. K.M. Munshi, Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah Pantulu and Master Tara Singh

4

PARLIAMENTARY EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA

The 108th IPU Conference: The 108th IPU Conference was held at Santiago in Chile from 7 to 12 April 2003. The Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed. The other members of the Delegation were Sarvashri Sanat Kumar Mandal, Bijoy Krishna Handique, Prem Chand Gupta, Shriniwas Patil, Jaibhan Singh Pawaiya and Smt. Maya Singh, all members of Parliament. Shri John Joseph, Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation. The Conference was attended by delegates from 115 countries.

The Conference mainly discussed the following subject Items and adopted Resolutions on each of them:–

- Parliaments' Role in Strengthening Democratic Institutions and Human Development in a Fragmented World;
- International Cooperation for the Prevention and Management of Trans-border Natural Disasters and Their Impact on the Regions Concerned;
- Importance of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons of Mass Destruction and of Missiles, including the Prevention of their Use by Terrorists. (Adopted as Supplementary Item)
- The Need to put an Urgent End to the War in Iraq and to Re-establish Peace: the Role of the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (Adopted as Emergency Supplementary Item)

Besides, the Conference held a General Debate on the political, economic and social situation in the world.

Regional Seminar for Parliaments of South West Asia on 'Parliament and the Budgetary Process, including from a Gender Perspective': A Regional Seminar for Parliaments of South-West Asia on 'Parliament and the Budgetary Process, including from a Gender Perspective' was held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 26 to 28 May 2003. The Seminar was jointly organized by the Parliament of Sri Lanka and the Inter-Parliamen-

General, Lok Sabha, Shri G.C. Malhotra. Shri Ajay Chadha, Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

Suriname: An Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey, MP, visited Suriname to attend the Seventh World Hindi Conference from 5 to 9 June 2003. The other members of the Delegation were Sarvashri Nawal Kishore Rai, Ram Raghunath Chaudhary, Satyavrat Chaturvedi, A.P. Jithendra Reddy and B. Venkateshwarlu, all members of Parliament. Shri A.K. Singh, Principal Chief Parliamentary Interpreter, Lok Sabha Secretariat, was the Secretary to the Delegation.

BUREAU OF PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES AND TRAINING

During the period 1 April to 30 June 2003, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST) organised the following Courses/ Programmes:

Computer Familiarisation Programme for Members of Parliament: A Computer Familiarisation Programme for members of Parliament was organised by the Bureau from 5 to 9 May 2003 in the Parliament Library Building. The Programme was inaugurated by the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.M. Sayeed on 5 May 2003. The Programme was attended by 143 members of Lok Sabha.

Visit by Foreign Officials: During the period, one visit was organised by the Bureau for the staff/students of the Thai National Defence College, Bangkok, on 6 June 2003. As many as hundred senior officers and twelve staff members from the Thai National Defence College were part of the delegation. Shri Shivraj V. Patil, former Speaker, Lok Sabha, addressed the members of the visiting delegation.

Appreciation Courses: Four Appreciation Courses in Parliamentary Processes and Procedures were organised covering the Probationers of the following eight Central Services, Officers of Planning Commission and Senior Audit/Accounts Officers from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:

(i) (a) Indian Postal Service and (b) Officers of Planning Commission (21 to 25 April 2003); (ii) (a) Indian Post and Telegraph Finance and Accounts Service, (b) Indian Railway Accounts Service, (c) Indian Civil Accounts Service, (d) Indian Defence Accounts Service and (e) Indian Railway Service of Signal Engineers (28 April to 2 May 2003); (iii) Probationers of (a) Indian Customs and Central Excise Service and (b) Indian Railway Personnel Service (26 to 30 May 2003); and (iv) Senior Audit/Accounts Officers from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (30 June to 4 July 2003).

Attachment Programme for Officials of State Legislature Secretariats: An Attachment Programme for four officers of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Secretariat was organised by the Bureau from 5 to 6 May 2003. The participants interacted with senior officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and were attached with the Question Branch and Reporters' Branch to study their functioning.

Another Attachment Programme was organised for two officers dealing with Pay & Accounts of the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat from 9 to 13 June 2003. The officers were attached with the Pay & Accounts, Budget and Payment, Administration and Members' Service Branches to study their functioning.

Training Courses for Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat and State Legislature Secretariats: During the period, the following three Training Courses for the Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and State Legislature Secretariats were organised by the Bureau:

(i) A Training Course for Officials of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats providing Research, Reference and Information Service was organised from 26 to 30 May 2003. Twenty-six participants from 15 State Legislature Secretariats, *viz.* Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Uttaranchal, three officers from the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and five officers from the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Programme.

(ii) A Training Programme for Officers/Assistants of the Lok Sabha Secretariat and State Legislature Secretariats dealing with Questions and Legislative and Budgetary Process was organised from 23 to 27 June 2003. Forty-one participants from 20 State Legislature Secretariats, *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal, three officers from the Rajya Sabha Secretariat and eight officers from the Lok Sabha Secretariat attended the Programme.

(iii) A Computer Training Programme for Executive/Legislative/Committee/Protocol Assistants of the Lok Sabha Secretariat was organised by the Bureau from 2 to 6 June 2003 which was attended by 18 Assistants of the Secretariat.

Nomination for Training/Attending Conference Abroad: (i) Shri J.P. Sharma, Director, and Shri.Surender Singh, Under Secretary, of the Lok Sabha Secretariat were nominated to visit the Mongolian Parliament as

part of the exchange of parliamentary officials between India and Mongolia from 19 to 30 May 2003.

(ii) Shri D.R. Kalra, Deputy Secretary, and Shri Radhey Shyam, Controller of Printing and Publications, of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, were nominated to attend the Training Programme in International Legislative Drafting at the International Legislative Drafting Institute, New Orleans, USA from 16 to 27 June 2003.

Study visits: The Bureau conducted one study visit during the period.

5

PRIVILEGE ISSUES

LOK SABHA

Summary of the Second Report of the Committee on Ethics, Lok Sabha: The Committee on Ethics, at its sitting held on 26 September 2002, considered the issue regarding action to be taken on the recommendations made in its First Report. The Committee appointed a sub-Committee, with Shri N. Janardhana Reddy as its Chairman and Sarvashri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Raghuvir Singh Kaushal, Jaibhan Singh Pawaiya and V.M. Sudheeran as members, to deliberate on the matter and report to the Committee.

The sub-Committee, at its sitting held on 11 October 2002, considered the draft paper on 'Future course of action of the Committee on Ethics for consideration of the sub-Committee' presented by Shri V.M. Sudheeran, member. At its sitting held on 22 October 2002, the sub-Committee considered the Draft Report and adopted it. The Committee on Ethics, at its second sitting held on 30 October 2002, considered and adopted the Report of the sub-Committee. On 20 November 2002, Shri V.M. Sudheeran, member, presented the Second Report of the Committee in the House.

The Committee, in its Report, *inter alia* reported as follows:

(i) The Committee noted that at present there is no provision in the Rules of Procedure for Ethics Committee. The Committee felt that rules might be incorporated in the Rules of Procedure providing for a Committee on Ethics and laying down its functions, etc.

(ii) The Committee, accordingly, recommended the following rules for incorporation in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS

Constitution

316A. At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker shall nominate a Committee on Ethics consisting of not more than 15 members.

Functions

316B. (1) The Committee shall:

(a) Oversee the moral and ethical conduct of members;

(b) Examine every complaint relating to unethical conduct of a member or connected with his parliamentary conduct referred to it and make such recommendations as it may deem fit.

(c) Frame rules specifying acts which constitute unethical conduct.

(2) The Committee may also *suo motu* take up for examination and investigation matters relating to ethics, including matters relating to unethical conduct by the members wherever felt necessary and make such recommendations as it may deem fit.

(3) The report of the Committee may also state the procedure to be followed by the House in giving effect to the recommendations made by the Committee.

Procedure

316C. The procedure which shall be followed by the Committee for examining complaints of unethical conduct of the members shall be, so far as may be, the same as the procedure for inquiry and determination by the Committee of Privileges of any question as to breach of privilege of the House or a member.

Consideration of Report by the House:

316D. The provisions of Rules 315 and 316 relating to consideration of Reports of Committee of Privileges presented to the House and priority for consideration of such Reports by the House would be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to the Reports of Committee on Ethics presented to the House.

(iii) The Committee noted that one of the recommendations in its First Report was about financial disclosures and declaration of interests by the members. The Committee also took note of the contents of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 2002* promulgated by the President of India on 24.8.2002.

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* The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2002, replacing the Ordinance was passed by the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 17 and 19 December 2002, respectively. The Bill was assented to by the President of India on 28 December 2002

(iv) In terms of Section 75(A)(1) and (3) (inserted by the said Ordinance in the Representation of the People Act, 1951), members would be required to furnish information relating to their movable and immovable properties and liabilities to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, within 90 days from the date of making/subscribing an oath or affirmation. The rules (which would be statutory in nature) with regard to the declaration of assets and liabilities of the members would have to be made by the Speaker, Lok Sabha. The Committee was, therefore, of the considered view that since the requirement regarding financial disclosure and declaration of interests by the members, as recommended by it in its First Report, had been fully met with the promulgation of the Ordinance, there was no necessity for any further action in this regard at this stage by the Committee.

(v) The Committee noted that at present there was no provision in the Rules of Procedure regarding making of complaints relating to unethical conduct of a member. The Committee, therefore, recommended that appropriate rules may be incorporated in the Rules of Procedure laying down the procedure for making such complaints.

(vi) The Committee also noted that a 'Code of Conduct for the members of Parliament and Legislatures of States and Union territories' was appended to the Resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, etc., held in New Delhi on 25 November 2001. The Committee recommended that the Code of Conduct may be suitably incorporated in the *Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.*

(vii) The Committee was of the considered view that a member's probity in public life is the fundamental precept upon which rests the credibility of a parliamentary democracy. The Committee also felt that mere framing of the rules regarding ethical norms could not bring about orderly behaviour among the members and there was, therefore, an urgent need to realize that unruly behaviour by the members did not go down well with the general public. Hence, an atmosphere had to be created in which orderly behaviour by the members would pay in the long run.

(viii) The Committee, therefore, agreed in principle with the proposals put forth by Shri V.M. Sudheeran, member, for holding a Seminar on 'An analysis of the present day functioning of Parliament–An introspection' and other follow up and interactive Seminars as proposed by him.

(ix) The Committee recommended that the details of holding such Seminars should be worked out expeditiously.

RAJYA SABHA

Summary of the Third Report of the Ethics Committee, Rajya Sabha: The First Report* of the Ethics Committee presented to the Rajya Sabha on 8 December 1998 and the Second Report** of the Committee presented to the Rajya Sabha on 13 December 1999, were discussed together and adopted by the Rajya Sabha on 15 December 1999. The Committee, at its sitting held on 21 January 2000 decided, to interact with intellectuals, trade union leaders, captains of industry and business, Presiding Officers of Legislatures and other eminent persons to have their views on the implementation modalities of the mandate of the Committee in the light of its first two Reports. The Committee, accordingly, held discussions with a cross section of people in Mumbai and Thiruvananthapuram. It also had interactions with its counterpart Committees in both Houses of the US Congress and held discussions with the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Legislative Ethics, General Assembly of Maryland. The Committee, after holding these discussions and interactions, and considering the points raised and suggestions made by the members during the discussion held in the Rajya Sabha on the motion for adoption of the First and Second Reports of the Committee, Resolution adopted by the Rajya Sabha on 1 September 1997 during the special sittings held on the occasion of the celebration of Fifty Years of Independence, and Resolution adopted by the Conference of Presiding Officers, Chief Ministers, Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders and Whips on discipline and decorum in Parliament and State Legislatures and Union territories, held in New Delhi, on 25 November 2001, felt the need for submitting another report highlighting important issues having a bearing on the standards of behaviour of the members individually as well as collectively both inside and outside the House.

On 12 August 2002, the Chairman, Ethics Committee, Shri Ranganath Mishra, presented the Third Report of the Committee in the Rajya Sabha. The main observations/recommendations made by the Committee in its Third Report were as follows:

(i) The Committee was of the view that a holistic view had to be taken while dealing with the issues relating to the decline in standards of behaviour of the members. There could be no single remedy for it. The ethical questions could not be dealt with solely by legislation.

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* For Summary of the First Report, *see* Feature, 'The First Report of the Ethics Committee of Rajya Sabha', The *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol.XLV, No.1, March 1999, pp.21-27

** For Summary of the Second Report, *see* Feature, 'The Second Report of the Ethics Committee of the Rajya Sabha', The *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol.XLVI, No.1, March 2000, pp.80-83

These were mainly matters of one's conscience. The Committee was also aware that merely by prescribing a Code of Conduct, the problem could not be solved. However, the Code of Conduct, like many of them in different countries, could help in evolving a certain standard of norms of behaviour which every one intending to enter a Legislature was expected to follow.

(ii) Apart from prescribing a Code of Conduct for the members, people should also be educated not to elect persons with 'dubious distinction'. Political parties and their leaders also could play a crucial role in ensuring probity in public life by denying tickets to persons who were criminals, corrupt or had anti-social proclivities.

(iii) In order to make the electoral process transparent, the Committee called upon political parties and the Government to bring about the much desired, though delayed, electoral reforms for cleansing public life.

(iv) The Committee felt disturbed over the general apathy amongst the people about their elected representatives. The behaviour and activities of some of the legislators inside and outside the House had eroded the credibility of legislative institutions to a dangerous level. As such, the Committee emphasized the urgent need for restoring the credibility of people's representatives and dignity of the people's institutions.

(v) The Committee expressed its serious concern over the increasing trend of disorderly proceedings in the Legislatures. The behaviour of some of the members inside the House had led to interruptions of its proceedings. Frequent interruptions of the proceedings of the House due to undisciplined behaviour of some of the members put an avoidable financial burden on the national exchequer which the economy could ill-afford.

(vi) The Committee also noted that despite the existence of a body of rules which was adequate to deal with incidences of indiscipline in the House, there were occasions when members defied the Chair. The Committee shared the concern expressed in the Resolution adopted on 1 September 1997 at the special sitting of the Rajya Sabha on the occasion of Fifty Years of Independence and called upon leaders of political parties to cooperate effectively with the Presiding Officers of the Legislatures in enforcing discipline. They should enthuse their members to faithfully adhere to the norms of discipline and decorous behaviour in the House.

(vii) The Committee observed that the Government too had its share of responsibility for ensuring the smooth functioning of the House. In a parliamentary set up, while the Government has its way, the Opposition should also have its say. The Government, therefore, had to be more

responsive and accommodating towards the Opposition in allowing it to raise matters of urgent public importance in the House and the Opposition in turn be aware of its joint responsibility with the Government to the people of this country to ensure that proceedings in the House were conducted uninterruptedly in accordance with the rules, established procedures and conventions of the House.

(viii) The Committee pointed out that the Ethics Committee is an internal self-regulatory mechanism which aims at inculcating in the members certain standard norms of behaviour. Viewed in this perspective, the Legislatures of the States and Union territories might consider setting up of Ethics Committees in their respective Houses, the Committee added.

PROCEDURAL MATTERS

Instance when a Report that could not be laid on the Table due to continuous adjournment, was placed in the Parliament Library: On 30 July 2002, the Minister of Labour sought the permission of the Speaker to allow him to lay the Report of the National Commission of Labour (in English version only) on 5 August 2002. The item was included in the List of Business for 5 August 2002. Due to continuous adjournment of the House and later *sine die* adjournment of the House on 12 August 2002 without transacting any business, the report could not be laid on the Table.

On 22 August 2002, the Minister of Labour again sought the permission of the Speaker to place the report in the Parliament Library (in English version only) to make it public and to circulate the same to members. On 29 August 2002, 5 copies of the report were placed in the Parliament Library for reference by members and they were informed about that through *Bulletin Part-II*. Copies of the report were also made available to the members from the Publication Counters.

The Minister of Labour, however, did not lay the report on the Table of the House.

Instances when papers sought to be laid on the Table by members were not treated as Papers Laid on the Table: During the discussion under Rule 193 on the Ayodhya issue in the Twelfth Session on 27 February 2003, Swami Chinmayanand, member, sought to lay a photostat copy of the Supreme Court judgment dated 24 October 1994 (*Ismail Faruqui vs. Union of India, Writ Petition No.186 of 1994*) relating to the Ayodhya issue. Since the document was available in the Parliament Library for reference by the members and attention of the House was drawn to the subject which formed part of the proceedings, it was not treated as a Paper laid on the Table and was returned to the member.

While participating in the Calling Attention regarding alleged inclusion of bogus voters in the electoral list in Madhya Pradesh on 12 March 2003, Shri Prahlad Singh Patel, member, sought to lay a photostat copy of the voters' list of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose ward in Pannagarh Assembly constituency under the Jabalpur parliamentary constituency. Since the member had not authenticated the document as required under Direction 118A and the document was not original but

merely a copy of the electoral list which was open to the general public, it was not treated as a Paper Laid on the Table and the same was returned to the member.

On 13 March 2003, during Zero Hour, Shri C.N. Singh, member, raised the matter regarding launching of a magazine *Darpan* in place of *Swagat* in the Indian Airlines flights and sought to lay a copy of each of them and press clippings of nine different newspapers/magazines, containing news of the launching of *Darpan*. Since the same were public documents and available for reference by the members, these were not treated as Papers Laid on the Table and were returned to the member

On 13 March 2003, while participating in the discussion under rule 193 regarding drought and other problems being faced by the farmers, Shri Bikram Keshari Deo, member, sought to lay a photo copy of the "Orissa Drought-2002-Memorandum to the Central Team" and a copy of the 'Report of the National Human Rights Commission' dated 17 January 2003. Since the member had not quoted from the documents and there was no demand for laying the same on the Table of the House and the member had not furnished the requisite authentication certificate as required under Direction 118A, the same were not treated as Papers Laid on the Table and were returned to the member.

Instance when the House was adjourned before scheduled time: On 7 April 2003, after disposal of matters under Rule 377 for the day, the Chairman adjourned the House at 1706 hours, *i.e.* 54 minutes before the scheduled time.

Resolution regarding recent political developments in Iraq: On 8 April 2003, immediately after matters under rule 377 were taken up, the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri Manohar Joshi placed the following Resolution (original in Hindi) before the House:

> "Reflecting national sentiment, this House deplores the military action by the coalition forces led by the USA against a sovereign Iraq. This military action, with a view to changing the Government of Iraq, is unacceptable. The resultant suffering of the innocent people of Iraq, specially women and children, is a matter of grave human dimension. This action is without the specific sanction of the UN Security Council and is not in conformity with the UN Charter. The House, therefore, expresses profound anguish and deep sympathy for the people of Iraq.
>
> This House expresses its satisfaction at the quick response of the Government of India to the UN appeal for immediate humanitarian relief to the suffering people of Iraq and for the decision of the Government of India to commit Rs.100 crore in cash and kind to the UN, including 50,000 metric tonnes of

wheat to the World Food Programme and trusts that, if required, additional assistance will also be provided.

This House calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities and quick withdrawal of coalition forces from Iraq.

This House also calls upon the UNO to protect the sovereignty of Iraq and ensure that the re-construction of Iraq is done under UN auspices."

After some members made submissions, the Resolution was adopted unanimously.

Instances when Ministers, after making Statements, replied to clarifications sought by members: On 12 March 2003, on a statement made by the Prime Minister regarding the Iraq situation, some members sought clarifications and the Prime Minister replied thereto.

On 9 April 2003, on a statement made by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare regarding the situation arising out of the reported Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), some members sought clarifications and the Minister replied thereto.

On 10 April 2003, on a statement made by the Minister of Agriculture regarding the potato prices in the country, some members sought clarifications and the Minister replied thereto.

On 2 May 2003, on a statement made by the Prime Minister regarding the recent developments on the Indo-Pak relations, a member sought clarification and the Prime Minister replied thereto.

Instances when members whose names were not in the List of Business were allowed to ask clarificatory questions: On 12 March 2003, the Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi, as a special case, allowed Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi, member, whose name was not included in the List of Business, to ask clarificatory questions on Calling Attention regarding alleged inclusion of bogus voters in the electoral list in Madhya Pradesh.

On 22 April 2003, the Speaker, as a special case, allowed Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan, member, whose name was not included in the List of Business, to ask clarificatory questions on Calling Attention regarding strike by the truck operators in the country.

On 30 April 2003, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, allowed five members, Sarvashri E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, Haribhau Shankar Mahale, Akbor Ali Khandoker, Dr. Mahendra Singh Pal and Prof. (Smt.) A.K. Premajam, whose names were not in the List of Business, to ask clarificatory questions on Calling Attention regarding situation arising out of non-payment of minimum wages to labourers

engaged by various State Governments under the *Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna.*

Instances when members were allowed to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House: On 29 April 2003, during the discussion on the Finance Bill, 2003, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, three members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 30 April 2003, during the discussion on the Finance Bill, 2003, the Speaker permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, four members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 8 May 2003, during the discussion on the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2003, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, four members laid their written speeches on the Table of the House.

On 9 May 2003, during the discussion on the Airport Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2003, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, permitted members to lay their written speeches on the Table of the House. Accordingly, one member laid his written speech on the Table of the House.

Observation from the Chair: The demand to refer a Bill to the Standing Committee at its consideration stage may not be proper: On 2 May 2003, before the motion for consideration of the Indian Council of World Affairs (Amendment) Bill, 2003 was put to the vote of the House, Sarvashri Pawan Kumar Bansal and Shivraj V. Patil, rising on a point of order, submitted that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj and Shri Kharabela Swain, member, submitted that the Bill could not be referred to the Standing Committee at that stage. Thereafter, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the Chair, observed:

> "Rule 331E(1)(b) provides that the functions of the Standing Committee shall be to examine such Bills as are referred to the Committee by the Hon'ble Speaker. Bills can be referred by the Hon'ble Speaker to the Standing Committee after their introduction. This Bill has not been referred to the Standing Committee after its introduction. The Business Advisory Committee has allocated two hours time to the Bill for its consideration. Now that the House has already considered the Bill, it may not perhaps be proper to demand that it may be referred to the Standing Committee".

Thereafter, the motion was adopted and the Bill was passed.

Felicitations to Speaker on completion of one year in office: On 9 May 2003, after Question Hour, Leaders of Parties and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj felicitated the Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi, on completion of one year in office.

The Speaker, thereafter, thanked the Leader of Opposition, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Leaders of Parties and members for their cooperation. He also thanked the Deputy Speaker and members of the Panel of Chairmen for their cooperation in conducting the proceedings of the House. He also expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and staff of the Secretariat.

PARLIAMENTARY AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

(1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2003)

Events covered in this Feature are based primarily on reports appearing in the daily newspapers and as such the Lok Sabha Secretariat does not accept any responsibility for their accuracy, authenticity or veracity.

—Editor

INDIA

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE UNION

Expansion of Cabinet: On 24 May 2003, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee expanded the Union Council of Ministers by inducting one Minister with Cabinet rank and six new Ministers of State. One Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Shri B.C. Khanduri, was elevated to the Cabinet rank in the same Ministry.

Three Ministers Sarvashri Ajit Singh (Agriculture); Gingee N. Ramachandran (Minister of State for Finance); and Balasaheb Vikhe Patil (Minister of State for Heavy Industries) relinquished charge of their respective offices.

Shri Rajnath Singh assumed the charge of the office of Minister of Agriculture. The newly inducted Ministers of State with their portfolios are: Sarvashri Subodh Mohite, *Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises;* Swami Chinmayanand, *Home Affairs;* Kailash Meghwal, *Social Justice and Empowerment;* Nagmani, *Social Justice and Empowerment;* Prahlad Singh Patel, *Coal;* and P.C. Thomas, *Law and Justice.*

The Prime Minister reallocated portfolios of some of the Ministers.

Shri Anant Kumar relinquished the charge of the office of Minister of Rural Development. He will continue to hold the charge of the office of Minister of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation.

Shri Kashiram Rana relinquished the charge of the office of Minister

of Textiles and assumed the charge of the office of Minister of Rural Development.

Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain relinquished the charge of the office of Minister of Civil Aviation and assumed the charge of the office of Minister of Textiles.

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudi relinquished the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and assumed the charge of the office of Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Shri Vijay Goel relinquished the charge of the offices of Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and assumed the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Shri Santosh Gangwar relinquished the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and assumed the charge of the offices of Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Smt. Sumitra Mahajan relinquished the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology and assumed the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Ashok Pradhan relinquished the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development and assumed the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.

Dr. Sanjay Paswan relinquished the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and assumed the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Shri Shripad Yesso Naik relinquished the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and assumed the charge of the office of Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Resignation of Union Minister: On 6 April 2003, the Union Rural Development Minister, Shri Shanta Kumar resigned from the Union Cabinet. The Union Urban Development Minister, Shri Anant Kumar, was given additional charge of the Rural Development Ministry.

Rajya Sabha election results: On 14 April 2003, Sarvashri Vayalar

Ravi and Thennala Balakrishna Pillai (both from Indian National Congress) and K. Chandran Pillai (CPI-M) were elected to fill the three Rajya Sabha vacancies from Kerala.

Resignation of Lok Sabha MP: On 30 May 2003, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde of the Indian National Congress resigned from the Lok Sabha.

Lok Sabha by-election results: The CPI(M) candidate, Shri Alakesh Das was declared elected to the Lok Sabha from the Nabadwip (West Bengal) Lok Sabha constituency, by-election for which was held on 8 June 2003.

AROUND THE STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Death of MLA: On 23 June 2003, Shri Syed Sajjad, the Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimeen MLA from the Karwan constituency, died following a heart attack.

ASSAM

New Governor: On 5 June 2003, Lt.Gen. (Retd.) Shri Ajai Singh was sworn in as the Governor of Assam.

BIHAR

MLA expelled from party: On 26 May 2003, the Samata Party expelled its MLA, Shri Sunil Pandey, for his alleged involvement in a kidnapping case.

New Governor: On 12 June 2003, Shri Rama Jois was sworn in as the Governor of Bihar.

Three Samata Party legislators suspended from party: On 14 April 2003, the Samata Party suspended Sarvashri Ganesh Paswan and Bhai Virender (both MLAs) and P.K. Sinha, MLC, from the party for anti-party activities.

CHHATTISGARH

New Governor: On 2 June 2003, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) K.M. Seth was sworn in as the Governor of Chhattisgarh.

GUJARAT

New Governor: On 7 May 2003, Shri Kailashpati Mishra was sworn in as the Governor of Gujarat.

HARYANA

By-election result: On 24 May 2003, Smt. Swatanter Chaudhary (INLD) was declared elected from the Fatehabad Assembly constituency, by-election for which was held on 21 May 2003.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

New Governor: On 8 May 2003, Shri Vishnu Sadashiv Kokje was sworn in as the Governor of Himachal Pradesh.

By-election results: On 11 June 2003, the Congress won all the three Assembly seats — Bharmour, Lahaul-Spiti and Kinnaur, by-elections for which were held on 8 June 2003. Those elected: Sarvashri Raghubir Singh (Lahaul-Spiti); Thakur Singh (Bharmour) and Jagat Singh (Kinnaur).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

New Governor: On 4 June 2003, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) S.K. Sinha was sworn in as the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir.

JHARKHAND

New Governor: On 12 June 2003, Shri Ved Prakash Marwah was sworn in as the Governor of Jharkhand.

KARNATAKA

Expansion of Cabinet: On 23 June 2003, the Chief Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna expanded his Council of Ministers by inducting Shri Allum Veerabhadrappa as the Cabinet Minister for Information, Ecology and Environment.

MADHYA PRADESH

New Governor: On 7 May 2003, Shri Ram Prakash Gupta was sworn in as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh.

MAHARASHTRA

By-election result: On 24 May 2003, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde of the Indian National Congress was declared elected to the State Assembly from the South Solapur Assembly, by-election for which was held on 21 May 2003.

MANIPUR

New Governor: On 12 June 2003, Shri Arvind Dave was sworn in as the Governor of Manipur.

ORISSA

MLA killed: On 21 May 2003, Shri Baishnab Pradhan, MLA, was killed in a road accident on the Angul-Dhenkanal road.

PUNJAB

New Governor: On 8 May 2003, Shri Om Prakash Verma was sworn in as the Governor of Punjab.

RAJASTHAN

New Governor: On 14 May 2003, Shri Naresh Chandra Jain was sworn in as the Governor of Rajasthan.

TAMIL NADU

Expansion of Cabinet: On 2 June 2003, the Chief Minister, Ms. Jayalalithaa expanded her Council of Ministers by inducting five new Ministers. She also dropped three Ministers from her Council of Ministers. The newly appointed Ministers are: Sarvashri N. Thalavi Sundaram: *Health;* K. Pandurangan: *Rural Industries;* K.P. Anbazhagan: *Information and Publicity;* P. Annavi: *Backward Classes;* and R.T. Inbatamizhan: *Sports and Youth Affairs.*

The Ministers who relinquished their charges are Sarvashri A. Pappa Sundaram (Backward Classes); R. Vadivelu (Rural Industries); and K. Balasubramanian (Information and Publicity).

TRIPURA

New Governor: On 3 June 2003, Shri D.N. Sahay was sworn in as the Governor of Tripura.

UTTARANCHAL

Resignation of Minister: On 18 June 2003, the Revenue Minister, Shri Harak Singh Rawat, resigned from the Cabinet.

UTTAR PRADESH

Minister dropped: On 17 May 2003. the Chief Minister, Km. Mayawati dropped the Minister of State, Shri Amarmani Tripathi, from her Cabinet for his alleged links to a murder case.

RLD withdraws support to Government: On 28 May 2003, the 14-member Rashtriya Lok Dal (RLD) withdrew its support to the Mayawati Government. All the five RLD Ministers - Sarvashri Babulal Kokab, Hamid, Tejpal Singh, Swami Omvesh and Smt. Anuradha Chaudhary, resigned from the Council of Ministers.

Expansion of Cabinet: On 21 April 2003, the Chief Minister, Km. Mayawati inducted Sarvashri Surendra Singh Patel and Ansar Ahmed into her Council of Ministers.

By-election result: On 24 June 2003, Shri Virendra Singh of Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was declared elected from the Chiraigaon Assembly seat, by-election for which was held on 21 June 2003.

WEST BENGAL

By-election result: The CPI-M candidate, Shri Anadi Sahu was declared elected from the Vidyasagar Assembly seat, by-election for which was held on 8 June 2003.

DEVELOPMENTS ABROAD

ALGERIA

New Prime Minister: On 5 May 2003, the President, Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika removed Mr. Ali Benflis as the Prime Minister and appointed Mr. Ahmed Ouyahia in his place.

ARGENTINA

New President: On 25 May 2003, Mr. Nestor Kirchner and Mr. Daniel Scioli, were sworn in as the President and Vice-President, respectively, of Argentina.

AUSTRALIA

New Governor General: On 25 May 2003, the Governor-General, Mr. Peter Hollingworth, the representative in Australia of the Head of State, Queen Elizabeth II, resigned.

On 22 June 2003, Maj. Gen. Michael Jeffery was named as the new Governor-General.

BARBADOS

Election results: The elections for the 30-seat House of the Assembly (the Lower Chamber of the Parliament) were held on 21 May 2003. The Prime Minister, Mr. Owen Arthur's Barbados Labour Party (BLP)

won the elections by securing 23 seats. The Opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) won 7 seats.

BELGIUM

Election results: The elections for the 149-seat Chamber of Representatives and the 40-seat Senate (the Lower and Upper Houses of the Federal Legislature) were held on 18 May 2003. The election results to the Chamber of Representatives were as follows: Flemish Liberals and Democrats (VLD):25; Socialist Party-Walloon:25; Social Progressive Alternative Party (SPA)/Spirit Party:23; Christian Democrats and Flemish (CDV):21; Flemish Bloc (VB):18; Reform Party (MR):24; Democratic and Humanist Centre (CDH):8; Ecologist Party (Francophone):4; and New Flemish Alliance:1.

The election results to the Senate were as follows: Social Progressive Alternative Party (SPA)/Spirit Party:7; Flemish Liberals and Democrats (VLD):7; Socialist Party-Walloon:6; Christian Democrats and Flemish (CDV):6; Reform Movement (MR):5; Flemish Bloc (VB):5; Democratic and Humanist Centre (CDH):2; Ecologist Party (Francophone):1; and Vivant:1.

BENIN

Election results: In the elections held on 30 March 2003 for the 83-seat National Assembly (the unicameral Legislature), the Union for the Benin of the Future (UBF) secured 31 seats. The position in respect of the other seats is as under: Benin Renaissance Party (PRB): 15; Party of Democratic Renewal (PRD):11; African Movement for Democracy and Progress (MADEP):9; Key Force:5; Star Alliance:3; New Alliance:2; Mdc-Ps-Cpp Alliance:2; Impetus for Progress and Democracy:2; Alliance for Progressive Forces (AFP):1; Movement for Development and Solidarity (MDS):1; and Rally for Democracy and Progress:1.

BURUNDI

New President: On 30 April 2003, Mr. Domitien Ndayizeye was sworn in as the President of Burundi.

ESTONIA

New Prime Minister: On 9 April 2003, the President, Mr. Arnold Ruutel appointed Mr. Juhan Parts as the Prime Minister.

FINLAND

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 18 June 2003, the Prime Minister,

Ms. Anneli Jaatteenmaki, resigned after being accused of making false statements about the use of classified Foreign Ministry documents concerning the US-led war on Iraq, of publishing confidential information on the internet and leaking documents to the Press.

ICELAND

Election results: On 10 May 2003, elections were held for the 63-seat Althing (the unicameral Legislature). The election results were as follows: Independence Party (IP):22; Social Democratic Alliance (SF):20; Progressive Party (PP):12; Left-Green Alliance:5; and Liberal Party:4.

KAZAKHSTAN

Resignation of Prime Minister: On 11 June 2003, the Prime Minister, Mr. Imangaly Tasmagambetov resigned from his post. On 13 June 2003, Mr. Daniyal Akhmetov was appointed in his place.

LATVIA

President re-elected: On 20 June 2003, Mr. Vaira Vike-Freiberga was re-elected as the President.

MALTA

Election results: In the elections held on 12 April 2003 for the 65-seat House of Representatives (the unicameral Legislature), the ruling Nationalist Party (PN) led by the Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Fenech Adami, secured 35 seats. The Opposition Labour Party won 30 seats.

NEPAL

New Prime Minister: On 30 May 2003, the Prime Minister, Shri Lokendra Bahadur Chand resigned from his post.

On 4 June 2003, Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa was sworn in as the new Prime Minister.

NETHERLANDS

New Prime Minister: On 27 May 2003, Mr. Jan Peter Balkenende was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

NIGERIA

Election results: On 12 April 2003, elections were held to both the Houses of the bicameral Legislature, the 360-seat House of Representatives and the 109-seat Senate.

In the elections to the 360-seat House of Representatives, the People's Democratic Party (PDP) secured 198 seats. The position in respect of the other seats is as under: All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP):83; Alliance for Democracy (AD):30; United Nigeria People's Party (UNPP):2; National Democratic Party (NDP):2; All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA):2 and the People's Redemption Party (PRP):1. (Results are based on votes received from 318 out of the 360 constituencies declared).

In the elections for the 109-seat Senate, the People's Democratic Party (PDP) won 72 seats. The All Nigeria People's Party (ANPP) and Alliance for Democracy (AD) secured 28 and 5 seats, respectively. (Results are based on votes received from 105 seats out of the 109 declared).

President re-elected: On 19 April 2003, Mr. Olusegun Obasanjo of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) was re-elected as the President of Nigeria. On 29 May 2003, he was sworn in as the President for the second term.

PARAGUAY

New President: On 27 April 2003, Mr. Nicanor Duarte Frutos was elected as the new President of Paraguay.

PERU

New Prime Minister: On 28 June 2003, Ms. Beatriz Merino was sworn in as the Prime Minister.

TOGO

President re-elected: On 1 June 2003, Mr. Gnassingbe Eyadema was re-elected as the President.

YEMEN

Election results: The President, Mr. Ali Abdullah Saleh's General People's Congress (GPC) won the parliamentary elections for the 301-seat House of Representatives by securing 238 seats in the elections held on 27 April 2003. The position in respect of the other seats is as under: Yemeni Alliance for Reform (al-islah):46; Yemen Socialist Party (YSP):8; Nasserite Unionist People's Party:3; Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party:2; and others:4.

8

DOCUMENTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY INTEREST

Under section 5(2) of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, the High Court of Delhi had ordinary original civil jurisdiction in every suit, the value of which exceeded rupees five lakh. It was felt that the aforesaid limit should be enhanced to overcome the problem of arrears in the High Courts. The High Court of Delhi had considered the matter and resolved that the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court be enhanced from the existing rupees five lakh to rupees twenty lakh. It had also resolved that the pecuniary appellate jurisdiction of the Court of District Judge be raised to rupees three lakh while the suits, value of which did not exceed rupees three lakh, be tried by the Courts of Civil Judges. It had, therefore, become necessary to make appropriate amendments in sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966 and sections 25 and 39 of the Punjab Courts Acts, 1918, as in force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2003, which sought to achieve the above objects, was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 5 and 7 May 2003, respectively. It received the President's assent on 25 May 2003.

Pursuant to the enactment of the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001, the Delimitation Act, 2002 was enacted to constitute the Delimitation Commission for giving effect to the purposes of the aforesaid constitutional amendment. The Delimitation Commission was constituted on 12 July 2002, with Shri Justice Kuldip Singh, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court, as its Chairperson and Shri B.B. Tandon, Election Commissioner in the Election Commission of India, and the concerned State Election Commissioners as its *ex officio* members. The main object of the Commission was to readjust the territorial constituencies in the Lok Sabha with regard to the seats allocated to each State and the readjustment of territorial constituencies of the Legislative Assembly of each State. The rationalization of the constituencies was to be attempted on the basis of the 1991 census figures. The Commission was also entrusted with the function of refixing the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of the census of 1991.

The Delimitation Commission, in its letter to the Government, stated that in the light of the views expressed by various intellectuals, including lawyers, political thinkers and other experts, the delimitation, which was being done after a gap of thirty years, should not be done on the basis of the out-dated figures of the 1991 census. An all-party meeting was held on 13 March 2003 on the functioning of the Delimitation Commission in which many political parties expressed the view that the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies should be done on the basis of the 2001 census.

Accordingly, it was decided to provide for readjustment of electoral constituencies, including those reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, based on the population census for the year 2001, without affecting the number of seats allocated to the States in the Legislative Bodies.

The Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 2003 which sought to achieve the above objects was passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 6 and 8 May 2003, respectively. It received the President's assent on 22 June 2003. (The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha as the Constitution (Ninety-sixth) (Amendment) Bill 2003. The Short Title of the Bill was changed by the Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.)

We reproduce here the texts of the above Acts.

—Editor

THE DELHI HIGH COURT (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2003

An Act further to amend the Delhi High Court Act, 1966.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title and commencement*: (*1*) This Act may be called the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act, 2003.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Amendment of Act 26 of 1966* : In sub-section (*2*) of section 5 of the Delhi High Court Act, 1966, for the words "rupees five lakhs", the words "rupees twenty lakhs" shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of Punjab Act VI of 1918 as in force in National Capital Territory of Delhi* : In the Punjab Courts Act, 1918, as in force in the National Capital Territory of Delhi,—

(*i*) in section 25, for the words "rupees five lakhs", the words "rupees twenty lakhs" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 39,—

(*a*) in sub-clause (*iii*), for the word "and" occurring at the end, the word "or" shall be substituted;

(*b*) after sub-clause (*iii*), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

(*iv*) where the decree or order is made after the commencement of the Delhi High Court (Amendment) Act,

2003 and the value of the original suit in which the decree or order is made does not exceed rupees three lakhs; and".

4. *Power of Chief Justice to transfer pending suits and proceedings to subordinate courts* : The Chief Justice of the High Court of Delhi may transfer any suit or other proceedings which is or are pending in the High Court immediately before the commencement of this Act to such subordinate court in the National Capital Territory of Delhi as would have jurisdiction to entertain such suit or proceedings had such suit or proceedings been instituted or filed for the first time after such commencement.

THE CONSTITUTION (EIGHTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) ACT, 2003

An Act further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. *Short title* : This Act may be called the Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Act, 2003.

2. *Amendment of article 81*: In article 81 of the Constitution, in clause (*3*), in the proviso, in clause (*ii*), for the figures "1991", the figures "2001" shall be substituted.

3. ***Amendment of article 82*** : In article 82 of the Constitution, in the third proviso, in clause (*ii*), for the figures "1991", the figures "2001" shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of article 170* : In article 170 of the Constitution,—

(*i*) in clause (*2*), in the *Explanation*, in the proviso, for the figures "1991", the figures "2001" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) in clause (*3*), in the third proviso, in clause (*ii*), for the figures "1991", the figures "2001" shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of article 330* : In article 330 of the Constitution, in the *Explanation*, in the proviso, for the figures "1991", the figures "2001" shall be substituted.

SESSIONAL REVIEW

THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

TWELFTH SESSION

The Twelfth Session of the Thirteenth Lok Sabha, which commenced on 17 February 2003 was adjourned *sine die* on 9 May 2003. (In between, the House was adjourned from 14 March to 6 April to enable the Departmentally-related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of the Ministries/Departments assigned to them and report back to the House.) The House was prorogued on 10 May 2003.

A resume of some of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the period 7 April to 9 May 2003 is given below*:

A. DISCUSSIONS/STATEMENTS

Resolution by the House regarding situation in Iraq: On 8 April 2003, the Speaker, Shri Manohar Joshi, placed before the House the following Resolution (original in Hindi) regarding Iraq:

"Reflecting national sentiment, this House deplores the military action by the coalition forces led by the USA against a sovereign Iraq.

This military action, with a view to changing the Government of Iraq, is unacceptable. The resultant suffering of the innocent people of Iraq, specially women and children, is a matter of grave human dimension. This action is without the specific sanction of the UN Security Council and is not in conformity with the UN Charter. The House, therefore, expresses profound anguish and deep sympathy for the people of Iraq.

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* For resume of some of the important discussions, etc., held during the period 17 February to 13 March 2003, *see* the *Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Vol.XLIX, No.2, June 2003, pp.212

This House expresses its satisfaction at the quick response of the Government of India to the UN appeal for immediate humanitarian relief to the suffering people of Iraq and for the decision of the Government of India to commit Rs.100 crore in cash and kind to the UN, including 50,000 metric tonnes of wheat to the World Food Programme, and trusts that, if required, additional assistance will also be provided.

This House calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities and quick withdrawal of coalition forces from Iraq.

This House also calls upon the UNO to protect the sovereignty of Iraq and ensure that the re-construction of Iraq is done under UN auspices."

After the resolution was placed before the House, 27 members made submissions with the permission of the Speaker. In his submission, Shri S. Jaipal Reddy of the Indian National Congress said that there was a kind of predetermined perverse plan of the coalition powers to invade Iraq and oust the regime there. He stated that America had not made out any moral case before invading Iraq. It had not been able to establish any creditable link between Iraq and the 11 September incident and also not been able to, so far, gather any evidence about the existence of weapons of mass destruction. He said that America had now propounded a very dangerous doctrine—the doctrine of pre-emption. He felt that India as a nation must not merely look at the present situation in terms of the health of the international polity but also in terms of its own national interest. India must also ensure that the United Nations did not go the way the League of Nations went.

Making his submission*, Shri Somnath Chatterjee (CPI-M) said that the countries that were today indulging in naked aggression were members of the United Nations who are all committed to the maintenance of the Charter and the lofty ideals that are contained therein that all nations should conduct themselves according to certain norms, international laws and standards of behaviour. Condemning the aggressive attitude of the US, he stated that the real objective of the US was to capture the source of oil. He demanded that America should

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* Others who made submissions were: Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, Bal Krishna Chauhan, Adhi Sankar, Purno A. Sangma, Devendra Prasad Yadav, Bhartruhari Mahtab, Ali Mohmad Naik, E. Ponnuswamy, Joachim Baxla, Ramdas Athawale, K. Francis George, Dr. K. Malaisamy, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and Prof. (Smt.) Krishna Bose

immediately withdraw and the United Nations should step in for the purpose of reconstruction and rehabilitation of Iraq.

Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Samajwadi Party) said that the United States had created a dangerous situation by making the UN irrelevant. The US was playing a double game by committing itself to combating terrorism on the one hand and giving tacit support to Pakistan on the other. He demanded that the United States should immediately withdraw its forces, the sovereignty of Iraq should be upheld and the people of Iraq should decide the formation of the Government there.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu (TDP) said that every political party had condemned the unilateral action of the US on Iraq which was in violation of the international laws. Iraq was a good friend of India and had always supported India even on the Jammu and Kashmir issue. Whatever reconstruction work or assistance may be provided to Iraq should be under the United Nations only, he added.

Shri Chandrakant Khaire (SS) said that the whole world had condemned the war and the effect thereof. The sole objective of America was to have control over the oil reserves in Iraq. He submitted that peace should be restored in Iraq through the intervention of the United Nations Security Council and America should withdraw its troops.

Shri Rashid Alvi (BSP) said that the matter of concern was not only that the US had attacked Iraq, but the very objective of the United Nations had been defeated. Supporting the Resolution, he said that all the political parties should draw lessons from the US attack on Iraq and strive for creating harmony among the people in the country.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) said that it would have been a big mistake for the Parliament not to have passed this unanimous Resolution. The US itself was a big trader of weapons and was attempting to disarm other nations. He cautioned that India must be alert about this hypocrisy of the US and that other nations of the world should be united against the US.

Shri G.M. Banatwalla (Muslim League Kerala State Committee) said that the United Nations imposed sanctions on Iraq and appointed UN weapons inspectors to coerce Iraq to destroy its weapons of mass destruction. The UN was doing its job in a peaceful manner but America tried to exploit the situation. He said that the time had come when sanctions should be imposed on America and sanctions against Iraq be lifted.

Shri Ajay Chakraborty (CPI) said that even a majority of the people in Britain and America were not in support of the war. He expressed the hope that the spirit of the Resolution would be implemented by the Government of India.

Shri Amar Roy Pradhan (All India Forward Bloc) said that he fully endorsed the views expressed in the Resolution and hoped that some message would go to the world through the unanimous Resolution.

Shri P.C. Thomas (Indian Federal Democratic Party) said that America's war on Iraq was in fact an invasion and aggression where the head of a nation had been so arrogant to tell the head of another nation to leave the nation within 48 hours or else face consequences. He expressed happiness that a Resolution of this type had been brought up under the Speaker's leadership on the matter.

Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann (SAD-SS Mann) expressed his total and wholehearted support to the Resolution.

The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Yashwant Sinha, expressed satisfaction that there had been complete unanimity in the House and that the Resolution reflected the feelings and sentiments in the country as a whole. India's foreign policy had been based on principles, pragmatism and had always promoted the national interest. Whatever might have happened in Iraq, he said that it would be the people of Iraq who would control their future and their own destiny once again. The Minister stated that India also had very friendly relationship with the US and despite differences on the Iraq issue, India would like to develop its relationship with the US. He assured the members that whatever the Government would do in the future, the national interest would continue to be kept uppermost in mind.

The Resolution was adopted unanimously.

Statement by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare regarding situation arising out of the reported Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) cases in some East Asian and other countries: Making a statement in the House on 9 April 2003, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Smt. Sushma Swaraj said that the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) had emerged in some countries in an epidemic proportion. As on 7 April 2003, a cumulative total of 2601 cases and 98 deaths had been reported by the World Health Organisation (WHO) from 17 countries. As regards India, though no case had been reported till 8 April 2003, adequate steps had been taken to prevent the disease from entering into the country and to isolate and treat cases if reported.

The Minister stated that the viral infection was spreading through droplets/aerosols in persons having close contact with the cases, especially the health care workers and family members. It was also possible that SARS might be transmitted through other unidentified routes. Once a person was exposed to the infection, it took 2 to 10 days to develop the illness. The main symptoms of SARS were high fever, dry cough, shortness of breath or difficulty in breathing. Changes in X-ray indicative of pneumonia might also occur. In 10 to 20 per cent of cases, the disease might become severe enough to require ventilatory support and the chances of fatality was around 3 per cent.

The Minister stated that the National Institute of Communicable Disease, Delhi and the National Institute of Virology, Pune had been identified as the nodal agencies for laboratory investigation of any suspected probable case. Facilities of treatment of SARS in isolation had also been arranged in the Central Government Hospitals as also in other Infectious Diseases Hospitals. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had held coordination meetings with the concerned Ministries and with the WHO. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) had obtained the required primers for preparing reagents to diagnose the viruses believed to be causing SARS. The media was being kept informed on the efforts made by the Government to prevent SARS from entering the country and to create public awareness.

The Minister informed the House of four suspected cases of SARS but said that they were found to be false after investigation. She expressed happiness that not a single case of SARS had been reported in India.

Responding to the clarifications sought by the members, the Minister stated that the Government had handed over a proforma to the Immigration Officers at all international airports, in which the concerned officer would fill in the details of the passengers arriving there by international flight, to record the symptoms of any suspected case of SARS. The passenger would have to report about the countries visited by him or her, particularly where this disease had spread.

The Minister stated that there were infectious diseases hospitals which had been specifically identified for this disease and where masks were also available for the doctors who come in direct contact with the patients. As regards clinching the viral, this was a kind of test which could be conducted only in two laboratories. She informed that the Government had obtained two primers from abroad and prepared the reagents. The Minister said that India was well-equipped now to confront

the challenge. In the two meetings which were held at the Ministerial level, she stated that she had called the Chairman of the Airport Authority and told him that masks should be provided at least to the crew members and immigration officials.

Statement by the Prime Minister regarding his recent visit to Jammu and Kashmir: Making a statement in the House on 23 April 2003, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that he went on a two day visit to Jammu and Kashmir on 18 and 19 April 2003. He stated that he had five programmes in Srinagar. The first had to do with the foundation stone laying ceremony for modernization of the Srinagar Airport; the project was expected to double the capacity of the airport and to start international air services from Srinagar. The second programme was relating to the National Highway Development Project under which work on a four-lane highway from Srinagar to Kanyakumari was launched. The newly elected Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed had been insisting that work on this project in the Kashmir Valley should start as early as possible.

The third was a public rally, where the Prime Minister said he congratulated the people of Kashmir for participating in the Assembly elections in large numbers. He praised the people for exercising their franchise by defying the threat of bullets and assured them that he had come to share their pain and suffering. He requested the people to address their complaints collectively and to knock on the doors of Delhi, which would never be closed for them. He further assured them that the Government wished to resolve all the issues, both domestic and external, through talks. Issues could be resolved if all move forward guided by three principles of *Insaaniyat* (Humanism), *Jamhooriyat* (Democracy) and *Kashmiriyat* (Kashmir's age-old legacy of Hindu-Muslim amity).

The Prime Minister stated that he also spoke of extending India's hand of friendship to Pakistan. At the same time, he said that this hand of friendship should be extended by both sides. Both countries should resolve that they need to live together in peace.

The Prime Minister stated that his last programme was about the start of work on the construction of the Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla railway line. It was the Government's resolve to ensure that train services start in Kashmir Valley before 15 August 2007.

The Prime Minister said that unemployment was the greatest problem facing the youth of Jammu and Kashmir. The Government had decided to facilitate the creation of one lakh opportunities for employ-

ment and self-employment over the next two years. He said that a Task Force would be set up for this with representatives from the Central Government, State Government, industry, commerce, banking and financial institutions. The Task Force would present its report by 30 June 2003 and implementation would commence from 15 August 2003.

At a Press Conference held before returning to Delhi, the Prime Minister stated that he had expressed the hope that a new beginning could take place in Indo-Pak relations. India had extended its hand of friendship and was waiting to see how Pakistan responded to that. He stated that stopping cross border infiltration and destruction of terrorist infrastructure could open the doors for talks. Talks could take place on all issues, including that of Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement by the Prime Minister regarding recent developments in Indo-Pak Relations: Making a statement in the House on 2 May 2003, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that he had received a telephone call on the evening of 28 April 2003 from the Prime Minister Mr. Zafarullah Khan Jamali of Pakistan.

Shri Vajpayee said that Prime Minister Jamali conveyed his appreciation and thanks for the comments that he had made in Srinagar and his remarks about Indo-Pak relations in his statement to the Houses of Parliament. He informed that Prime Minister Jamali had also condemned terrorism.

Shri Vajpayee stated that India was committed to the improvement of relations with Pakistan and was willing to grasp every opportunity for doing so. However, India had repeatedly expressed the need to create a conducive atmosphere for a sustained dialogue, which necessarily required an end to cross border terrorism and the dismantling of its infrastructure. The Prime Minister said that he and Prime Minister Jamali discussed ways of carrying forward bilateral relations. In this regard, he said that he emphasized the importance of economic cooperation, cultural exchanges, people to people contacts and civil aviation links. These would create an environment in which difficult issues in bilateral relations could be addressed. He informed that Prime Minister Jamali suggested the resumption of sporting links between the two countries. He said that both of them agreed that, as a beginning, these measures could be considered.

The Prime Minister informed the House that it had been decided to appoint a High Commissioner to Pakistan and to restore the civil aviation links on a reciprocal basis. He stated that he had also emphasized the importance of substantive progress on the decisions

for regional trade and economic cooperation taken at the SAARC Kathmandu Summit and that Agreements arrived at Kathmandu must be implemented.

Responding to the clarification sought by a member, the Prime Minister stated that India's stand was that the issue of Kashmir was strictly a bilateral issue between India and Pakistan and there was no scope for any third party mediation in this regard.

B. LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003:* Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 8 April 2003, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri I.D. Swami said that the present Bill was a very important Bill. The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 was enacted to punish overt acts of insult to, and attacks on, certain national symbols by burning, trampling, defiling or mutilating them in public. Cases involving disrespect to the National Flag and the National Anthem had come to the notice of the Government in the recent past. In order to prevent the recurrence of disrespect to the National Flag, it was proposed to amend (i) section 2 of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 to insert the word "disrespect" and an Explanation so as to widen the scope of the expression "insult"; and (ii) to provide for imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year for the second and subsequent offences under section 3 of that Act.

Participating in the discussion**, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh of the Rashtriya Janata Dal said that the Government had brought the Bill regarding National Flag but had left out the national song from its purview. He said that a law about honouring the National Flag alone was not going to serve the purpose as all the people also need to be educated about the law for ensuring strict enforcement.

Shri G.M. Banatwala (Muslim League Kerala State Committee) said that the National Flag should be shown utmost honour and it must fly with full honour and dignity. He suggested that anyone showing disrespect to the National Flag should be given strict punishment and the

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* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7 March 2003

** Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri J.S. Brar, Varkala Radhakrishnan, P.H. Pandian, Anadi Charan Sahu, Mohan Rawale, Rupchand Pal, Sontosh Mohan Dev, S.S. Palanimanickam, Prabodh Panda, Subodh Mohite, Yogi Aditya Nath, Kunwar Akhilesh Singh and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat

incidents showing disrespect to the flag should not be given a communal colour to disturb peace in the country.

Sardar Simranjit Singh Mann (SAD-SS Mann) said that the National Anthem and the National Flag must receive the respect that was due to them. He was, however, of the view that loyalty was an emotion and a sentiment that could be won, but not foisted. There could be no loyalty without participation and consultation.

Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale (JD-Secular) said that the National Flag was not merely a cloth but a sign of self-respect. He expressed the hope that all things would be set right through this amendment Bill.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri I.D. Swami said that the Bill had been brought to enhance punishment and to mention the disrespects. The Minister said that the Ministry of Education and the State Governments had been asked to give the provisions of the Bill publicity. He expressed satisfaction that all the political parties had supported and expressed their concern as to how the national symbols should be respected.

The Bill was passed.

*The Electricity Bill, 2001**: Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 8 April 2003, the Minister of Power, Shri Anant Gangaram Geete said that the Bill was an important one and was comprehensively discussed by the Standing Committee. The Minister stated that the central point of the Bill was the ordinary consumer. The requirements and the problems of the consumers had been included in the Bill. The electricity supply in India was presently governed by three enactments. The India Act, 1910 created the basic framework for electricity supply industry in India and envisaged growth of the electricity industry through private licensees. The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 mandated the creation of a State Electricity Board to shoulder the responsibility of arranging the supply of electricity in the State. Over a period of time, the performance of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) had deteriorated substantially on account of various factors. To address this issue and to provide for distancing of the Government from determination of tariffs, the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act was enacted in 1998. It created the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and had enabling provision through which the State Governments could create a State Regulatory Commission.

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* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 30 August 2001

With a view to encouraging private sector participation in generation, transmission and distribution and the objective of distancing the regulatory responsibilities from the Government to the Regulatory Commissions, the need for harmonizing and rationalizing the provisions in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998, a new self-contained comprehensive legislation arose. Accordingly, it became necessary to enact a new legislation for regulating the electricity supply industry in the country which would replace the existing laws, preserve its core features other than those relating to the mandatory existence of the State Electricity Board and the responsibilities of the State Government and the State Electorate Board with respect to regulating licensees. There was also a need to provide for newer concepts like power trading and open access and to obviate the requirement of each State Government to pass its own Reforms Act. The Bill had progressive features and endeavoured to strike the right balance, given the current realities of the power sector in India. It gave the States enough flexibility to develop their power sector in the manner they consider appropriate.

Participating in the discussion* on 9 April 2003, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh of the Rashtriya Janata Dal felt that privatization was not the panacea for all the ills afflicting the power sector. He said that no development was possible without power and wanted that priority should be given to power generation. Saying that theft of power had assumed alarming proportions, he suggested that the transmission and distribution system should be improved.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu (TDP) said that reform was the need of the hour to improve the power sector in the country and suggested that the Government should promote private investment. With this Act, the Government would be able to control the theft and transmission losses that even reached an alarming 40 per cent. Saying that no Electricity Board would survive and no State Government would function with such a huge loss, he welcomed the Bill as a new initiative and a bold step in the power sector.

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Sontosh Mohan Dev, Vijayendra Pal Singh Badnore, Rupchand Pal, Subodh Mohite, Bikram Keshari Deo, Shivraj V. Patil, C. Kuppusami, T.M. Selvaganapathi, Rattan Lal Kataria, S.S. Palanimanickam, Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar, Prabodh Panda, E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan, Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, Bikash Chowdhury, Adhi Sankar, Rajo Singh Lakshman Seth, Ramdas Athawale and Kunwar Akhilesh Singh

Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale (JD-Secular) suggested that the Government should ensure that people got reasonable number of units at a reasonable price while going for privatization. He wanted that the Government should see whether electricity was being supplied to the rural areas or not and stressed the necessity of supplying power to these areas.

Dr.(Smt.) V. Saroja (AIADMK) said that natural resources in the country were almost exhausted and suggested that critical evaluation should be done with regard to non-conventional energy sources. Stressing that the hydel generation of energy was cost effective, she urged that more attention should be given towards generating hydel power.

Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Power, Shri Anant Gangaram Geete said that the Standing Committee, in its report, gave 112 suggestions of which 89 were accepted and 31 were intended to be included when the National Electricity Policy was drafted. He stated that the Bill provided for granting open access in both the transmission and the distribution sectors. The Regulatory Commission would exercise total control over the open access. The Government would have no direct jurisdiction on it. The Minister informed that almost all the States had welcomed the measures taken by the Government for checking theft of electricity and also stressed the need to improve the working of the State Electricity Boards. He stated that the Bill did not provide the private or independent power producers much room to make huge profits; but they had to sell electricity on the basis of the tariff fixed by the State Regulatory Commissions. Saying that the sources of power generation were fast depleting, the Minister emphasized the need to pay more attention to the non-conventional energy sources.

The Minister stated that no development was possible in the absence of power and promised that every effort would be made to achieve the target of generating 41,000 MW more power during the Tenth Plan. He said that the Bill was a humble step towards ensuring the success of reform programmes initiated in the power sector. It aimed at encouraging healthy competition in power generation, transmission, distribution and electrification sectors and endeavoured to ensure the availability of quality electricity supply on reasonable tariff to the consumers.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Constitution (Ninety-fifth Amendment) Bill, 2003:* Moving the

* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 7 March 2003

motion for consideration of the Bill on 6 May 2003, the Minister of Finance and Company Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh said that the Bill sought to provide for tax on services as a separate entry for taxation and for related Central legislation to govern various modalities in that respect. At present, the item relating to 'taxes on Services' was not specifically mentioned in any entry either in the Union List or in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Parliament had the exclusive power to make laws with respect to entry 97 of the Union List for any other matters not enumerated in List II or List III, including any tax not mentioned in either of those Lists. In exercise of this power, the Central Government had periodically taxed certain services at the rate of five per cent, *ad valorem*. The States had taken a unanimous decision to replace their existing sales tax system with the system of Value Added Tax (VAT) from 1 April 2003. With a view to widening their tax base, the States had suggested that they should be enabled to collect an appropriate tax on services.

The Minister stated that the 'service' sector accounted for 48.5 per cent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the financial year 2000-2001. On the basis of the deliberations between the State Governments and the Central Government and in view of the recommendations of various Expert Committees, it was proposed to suitably amend the Constitution to provide tax on services as a specific entry in the Union List; insertion of a new article, namely, article 268A; and consequential amendment to article 270, to enable Parliament to formulate by law principles for determining the modalities of levying the said tax by the Central Government and collection of the proceeds thereof by the Central Government and the State Government. The proposed amendment would help in significant augmentation of revenues of the States in accordance with the proposed law, and pave the way for eventual inclusion of services within the purview of State level VAT.

Replying to the discussion*, the Minister of Finance and Company Affairs, Shri Jaswant Singh said that this amendment to the Constitution was an enabling amendment. He said that details, which services to be taxed and what services to be included would be part of the Service Tax Bill. This was a provision so as to include a tax measure in the Union List so that both the Centre and the States could collect

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* Those who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Anadi Charan Sahu, Rupchand Pal, A.C. Jose, Kirit Somaiya and Dr. M.V.V.S. Murthi

it. Replying to the matter raised by members with regard to division of service tax between the States and the Centre, the Minister stated that it was entirely possible that when the Service Tax Bill was presented, a certain percentage of the service tax would be shared by the States. He said that this would enhance the revenue of the States.

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

The Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Bill, 2002:* Moving the motion for consideration of the Bill on 6 May 2003, the Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Arun Jaitley said that the Delimitation Act, 2002 was enacted to constitute the Delimitation Commission for giving effect to the purposes of the Constitution (Eighty-fourth Amendment) Act, 2001. The Delimitation Commission had accordingly been constituted on 12 July 2002 to readjust the territorial constituencies in the House of the People with regard to the seats allocated to each State and the readjustment of territorial constituencies of the Legislative Assembly of each State. The rationalization of the constituencies as now provided was on the basis of the 1991 census figures. The Commission was entrusted with the function of also refixing the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of the census of 1991. The Delimitation Commission had stated to the Government that in the light of the presentations made before it, the delimitation should not be done on the basis of the out-dated figures of the 1991 census. The Minister stated that an all-party meeting was held on 13 March 2003 on the functioning of the Delimitation Commission in which many political parties expressed the view that the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies should be done on the basis of the 2001 census. It was, therefore, decided in the said meeting that if any political party had any suggestion with regard to alteration of the applicable census from 1991 to the year 2001, it might send the same in writing to the Minister of Law and Justice. Some major political parties, which had responded, were in favour of the 2001 census being the basis of delimitation. Accordingly, the Minister stated that it had been decided to provide for readjustment of electoral constituencies, including those reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, based on the population census for the year 2001, without affecting the number of seats allocated to the States in the Legislative Bodies.

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* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 2 May 2003

Participating in the discussion*, Shri Somnath Chatterjee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) said instead of using the census of 2001, which would remain provisional for quite sometime to come, the Government should stick to the 1991 census, figures of which were available in full.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu (TDP) said that the delimitation should be done according to the provisions of the law and the relevant guidelines.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh (RJD) wanted to know from the Minister as to when the Delimitation Commission would get the census figures of 2001, and whether the delimitation would be completed before 2004 so as to execute the elections of the Lok Sabha in 2004 and that of the Legislative Assemblies in 2005 or whether these elections would be held on the basis of the previous delimitation.

Shri Rashid Alvi (BSP) pointed out that many Assembly segments were spread over a radius of 5 kms. and the voters found it difficult to exercise their franchise.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Minster of State in the Ministry of Labour, Shri Vijay Goel said that if the Law Ministry and the House think over the matter and evolve a system wherein all the elections were held simultaneously, it would save a lot of time and money. He felt that the Government should consider to constitute a committee or commission for the same.

Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale (JD-Secular) requested the Government to conduct elections on the basis of the 2001 census. Replying to the discussion, the Minister of Law and Justice and Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Arun Jaitley said that the basis of fixation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes seats would be such that their total percentage would be taken, and in proportion to the population, the total number of Scheduled Castes seats or Scheduled Tribes seats would be fixed. In case of rotation of these seats, he stated that there were a few questions which would arise. In the event of rotation, there could well arise a situation where constituencies with no Scheduled Tribes population would be reserved for the Scheduled Tribe candidates and the constituencies having overwhelmingly large number of tribal population would become open constituencies.

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* Others who participated in the discussion were: Sarvashri K.H. Munlyappa, Manabendra Shah, C. Kuppusami, Ramesh Chennithala, Maheshwar Singh, Suresh Ramrao Jadhav, K.A. Sangtam, P.R. Kyndiah, C.N. Singh, Prakash Yashwant Ambedkar, Bikram Keshari Deo, Anadi Sahu, Varkala Radhakrishnan, Ramdas Athawale, Subodh Mohite, Sansuma Khunggur Bwismuthiary, Dr. K. Malaisamy, Dr. Manda Jagannath and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat

The Bill, as amended, was passed.

C. QUESTION HOUR

During the Session, 29,982 notices of Questions (22,506 Starred, 7445 Unstarred and 31 Short Notice Questions) were received. Out of these, 702 notices were admitted as Starred, 6942 as Unstarred and none were admitted as Short Notice Questions.

Due to interruptions in the House on 7 April and 6 May 2003, Starred Questions could not be called for oral answer. Replies to Starred Questions listed for the day were treated as Unstarred and their answers, together with the answers to Unstarred Questions, were printed in the official report of those days. Consequent upon the cancellation of the sittings of the House for 16 and 17 April 2003, as decided in the meeting of Leaders of Parties on 7 April 2003, the notices of questions received for the two days were treated as lapsed.

Daily average of questions: The average number of Starred Questions answered orally in the House during the Session was 3.540. The maximum number of Starred Questions answered was seven on 10 and 22 April 2003. The average number of questions in the Unstarred List came to 187.5 against the prescribed limit of 230, the minimum being 126 questions on 29 April 2003.

Half-an-Hour-Discussion: In all, 28 notices of Half-an-Hour Discussion were received during the Session. Out of these, 20 notices were admitted but only 3 notices were discussed on the floor of the House.

D. OBITUARY REFERENCES

During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Ananda Mohan Biswas, sitting member; Shri Balwant Singh Mehta, member of the Constituent Assembly; Sarvashri S. Murugain, Bhubaneshwar Bhuyan, Radha Charan Sharma, Kamal Nath Jha, Natwarlal Patel, J.M. Biswas, Gopal Dutt Mengi, Sudhakar Pandey and Dr. Mallikarjun, all former members.

Besides, references were also made to the tragic demise of Smt. Kalpana Chawla and six other astronauts in the Space Shuttle, Columbia which disintegrated over the State of Texas, USA on 1 February 2003; to the tragedy in which 24 persons were massacred at Nadimarg in Pulwama District of Jammu and Kashmir on 24 March 2003; and to the tragedy in which 33 persons were killed by extremists in Tripura on 7 May 2003.

Members stood in silence as a mark of respect to the deceased.

STATE LEGISLATURES

GOA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourth Goa Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Second Session on 24 March 2003, was adjourned *sine die* on 30 April 2003. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 7 May 2003. In all, there were 25 sittings.

Legislative business: During the Session, apart from the Appropriation Bills, the following ten Bills were considered and passed by the House: (i) The Goa Building (Lease Rent and Eviction) Control (Amendment) Bill, 2003; (ii) The Goa State Guarantees (Third Amendment) Bill, 2003; (iii) The Goa Preservation of Trees (Third Amendment) Bill, 2003; (iv) The Goa Tax on Entry of Goods (Amendment) Bill, 2003; (v) The Goa Motor Vehicles Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2003; (vi) The Goa Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2003; (vii) The Goa Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2003; (viii) The Goa Animal Preservation (Amendment) Bill, 2003; (ix) The Goa University (Amendment) Bill, 2003; and (x) The Goa Children's Bill, 2003.

Financial business: During the Session, the third batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2002-2003 were presented to the House on 24 March 2003. The House discussed and passed the Supplementary Demands for Grants and the concerned Appropriation Bills on 26 March 2003. On 25 March 2003, the Chief Minister presented the Annual Financial Statement for the year 2003-2004. The General Discussion on the Budget was held for three days on 27 and 31 March and 1 April 2003.

On 27 March 2003, the Vote on Account for part of the financial year 2003-2004 was submitted to the House, put to vote and passed. The Goa Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2003 was also introduced and passed by the House on the same day.

Eighty-one Demands for Grants for the year 2003-2004 were discussed for 15 days. 70 Cut Motions to various Demands were moved in the House. All the Cut Motions were negatived. The Demands for Grants for 2003-2004 and the related Appropriation Bill, 2003 was thereafter passed on 30 April 2003.

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* Material contributed by the Goa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Tenth Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Second Session on 23 June 2003, was adjourned on 5 July 2003, to enable the Departmentally-related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Departments assigned to them and report back to the House. The House, which re-assembled on 14 July 2003, was adjourned *sine die* on 21 July 2003. The House was prorogued by the Governor on the same day. There were 16 sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, a copy each of the Himachal Pradesh Tolls (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003; the Himachal Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003; the Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003; the Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003; and the Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2003 which were promulgated by the Governor during the inter-Session period was laid on the Table of the House. Thereafter, Ordinance replacing Bills were introduced, considered and passed. Besides, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Himachal Pradesh Judicial Officers (Pay and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2003; (ii) The Himachal Pradesh Medical Council Bill, 2003; (iii) The Himachal Pradesh Paramedical Council Bill, 2003; (iv) The Himachal Pradesh Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2003; (v) The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2003; (vi) The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 2003; and (vii) The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2003.

Financial business: On 26 June 2003, the Chief Minister, Shri Virbhadra Singh, who is also in-charge of the Ministry of Finance, presented the Budget Estimates for the financial year 2003-2004. General Discussion on the Budget Estimates was held for five days. In all, 49 members participated in the debate. Voting on the various Demands for Grants was spread over three days and on 16 July 2003, the Appropriation Bill was passed. Excess Demands over Grants charged for the year 1998-99 and 1999-2000 were presented and the related Appropriation Bills thereof were also passed. The Supplementary/Revised Estimates for the year 2002-2003 of the Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board were laid on the Table of the House on 15 July 2003 and discussion was held on 18 July 2003 in which ten mernbers participated.

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* Material contributed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Shri Dharam Singh, a former member of the State Legislative Assembly.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Thirteenth Session on 10 February 2003, was adjourned *sine die* on 28 March 2003. The House was prorogued on the same day. There were 28 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Dr. Bhai Mahavir addressed the House on 10 February 2003. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved by Shri Nitya Niranjan Khamparia and was seconded by Dr. P.C. Sharma, both members of the Legislative Assembly. The motion was discussed for four days and was adopted on 18 February 2003 by voice vote.

Legislative business: During the Session, 22 Bills were passed by the House. Some of the important Bills passed are as under: (i) the Madhya Pradesh Dhoomrapan Nished Vidheyak, 2003; (ii) the Indore Special Economic Zone (Special Provisions) *Vidheyak*, 2003; and (iii) the *Madhya Pradesh Niji Kshetra Vishwavidyalaya Vidheyak,* 2003.

Financial business: On 24 February 2003, the Finance Minister, Shri Ajai Mushran, presented the Budget for the year 2003-2004 to the House.

The discussion on the Budget was held in two phases—the General Discussion and the Vote on Demands for Grants. The General Discussion commenced on the 25 February and concluded on 27 February 2003. The voting on the Demands for Grants for individual Departments started on the 3 March and concluded on 24 March 2003. After the voting on the Demands for Grants was concluded, the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2003 was introduced which was considered the next day. In all, 3855 Cut Motions were received, out of which 3743 were discussed and rejected by the House. On 13 March 2003, the House passed the Third Supplementary Budget for the financial year 2002-2003.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Dr. Mallikarjuna, former Union Minister of State; Pandit Brijnarayan Brijesh and Shri Radhacharan Sharma, both

* Material contributed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

former members of Parliament; Sarvashri Shishupal Shah, Sardarmal Lalwani, Vishnudatta Pauranik, Parasram Dhurve, Balakrishna Sharma, Jaharsingh Sharma, Smt. Pratibha Dutta and Sushri Savita Banerjee, all former members of the State Legislative Assembly; Dr. N.A. Palkhivala, eminent jurist and economist; Dr. Harivansh Rai Bachchan, well-known poet; Smt. Gaura Pant Shivani, noted literary personality; Dr. Kalpana Chawla, astronaut; Shri K.F. Rustamji, former Inspector-General of Police, Madhya Pradesh; Dr. Eugene D'Souza, former Archbishop Emeritus of Bhopal. Tributes were also paid to the victims who lost their lives in various accidents and calamities in the country.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Three Sessions of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly were held during the period 1 January 2003 to 30 June 2003.

The First Session, a special one day Session, was convened on 22 January 2003 at Mumbai as the Governor of Maharashtra had asked the newly appointed Chief Minister, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, to prove his majority on the floor of the House. It being the First Session of the year, the Governor addressed members of the two Houses assembled together. Thereafter, the Confidence Motion was moved by the Chief Minister which was passed by voice vote. The House was prorogued on the same day.

The Second Session which was also the Budget Session commenced at Mumbai on 10 March 2003 and was prorogued on 10 April 2003. There were 21 sittings in all.

Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address: The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved and adopted without any amendment.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following 14 Bills were considered and passed by the House.

(i) The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2001

(ii) The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Bill, 2002

(iii) The Maharashtra Right to Information Bill, 2002

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* Material contributed by the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Secretariat

(iv) The Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University (Amendment) Bill, 2002

(v) The Maharashtra Value Added Tax Bill, 2002

(vi) The Bombay Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 2003

(vii) The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2003

(viii) The Maharashtra Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2003

(ix) The Indian Electricity (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 2003

(x) The Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2003

(xi) The Maharashtra Medical and Dental Colleges Admissions (Regulation and Abolition of All India Quota) Bill, 2003

(xii) The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2003

(xiii) The Bombay Stamp (Third Amendment) Bill, 2003; and

(xiv) The Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 2003

Financial business: On 13 March 2003, the Finance Minister presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2002-2003. The discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands of five Departments were held on 19 and 20 March 2003. A total of 29 Cut-Motions were received. Out of these, five were admitted and 24 were disallowed. However, no Cut-Motion was moved in the House. The Maharashtra (Supplementary) Appropriation Bill, 2003 was passed on 21 March 2003.

The "Economic Survey of Maharashtra" for the year 2002-2003 was presented to the House on 20 March 2003.

The Finance Minister presented the Budget for the year 2003-2004 to the House. The Minister moved a motion under Rule 57 of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly Rules to suspend the seven days' notice period, which is required for the General Discussion on the Budget under Rule 246(1). The motion was passed and the General Discussion on the Budget was held on 26 and 27 March 2003.

The Motion on Vote on Account for the year 2003-2004 was moved in the House on 28 March 2003. On the same day, the Maharashtra Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2003 was passed.

The discussion and voting on the Budgetary Demands for Grants of 13 Departments were held for seven days on 31 March and 1, 3, 7, 8, 9 and 10 April 2003. A total of 1640 Cut Motions was received. Out of these, 1472 Cut Motions were admitted and 168 were disallowed. No

Cut Motion was, however, moved in the House. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2003 was passed on 10 April 2003.

The Departmentally Related Standing Committees which were introduced in the Maharashtra Legislature in the Budget Session of March-April 2002 were discontinued in accordance with the decision taken to this effect during the meeting of various party leaders. An announcement to discontinue the Departmentally-related Standing Committees for the time being was made by the Speaker in the Legislative Assembly on 19 March 2003.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of some former members.

The Third Session was a special one day Session called on 8 May 2003 for the consideration of the recommendation made by the Maharashtra Legislative Council to the Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2003, as per the provisions of article 198(2) of the Constitution.

On the last day of the Second Session, *i.e.* on 10 April 2003, unique and historic incident involving various provisions of the Constitution took place in the Maharashtra Legislative Council (MLC). The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2003 was transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations as per the provisions of article 198(2) of the Constitution. However, the Legislative Council returned the Bill along with a recommendation as per the provisions of article 198(2) of the Constitution and Rule 143 of the MLC Rules to the Legislative Assembly on the same day. The recommendation made by the Council was: "The directives of the Government that a minimum of Rs.2751 crore should be allocated to the Irrigation Sector in the Annual Plan 2003-2004, may be considered."

However, by that time, the Session of the Legislative Assembly had been adjourned and the House had been prorogued by the Governor. In order to comply with the provisions of article 198(2) of the Constitution, a Special Session of the Legislative Assembly was called on 8 May 2003 and the recommendation was accepted by the Legislative Assembly. On 12 May 2003, the Governor assented to the Bill and the Maharashtra Appropriation Act, 2003 was published in the Government Gazette along with the said recommendation. The Departmental clarification stating that "The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly, in its Session dated 8 May 2003, considered and accepted the recommendation made by the Legislative Council. However, no change was effected in the Bill on account of that recommendation" was also printed.

MEGHALAYA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Seventh Meghalaya Legislative Assembly which was constituted on 4 March 2003, commenced its First Session on 11 March 2003 and was adjourned on 12 March. The Second Session which was the Budget Session commenced on 19 March 2003 and was adjourned *sine die* on 28 March 2003. There were eight sittings in all.

Election of the Speaker: On 12 March 2003, Shri M.M. Danggo was elected as the Speaker of the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Meghalaya addressed the House on 19 March 2003. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved on the same day and was discussed on 20, 22 and 27 March 2003. An amendment to the motion was moved by an Opposition member but was withdrawn after the Chief Minister's reply on 27 March 2003 and thereafter the House adopted the motion.

Motion of Confidence: On 19 March 2003, the Chief Minister, Shri D.D. Lapang, moved a Motion of Confidence in the House which was adopted by voice vote.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.1) Bill, 2003; (ii) The Meghalaya Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2003; (iii) The Meghalaya Essential Services Maintenance (Amendment) Bill, 2003; and (iv) The Meghalaya Value Added Tax Bill, 2003.

Financial business: On 20 March 2003, the Deputy Chief Minister who is also in charge of the Department of Finance, presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Supplementary Appropriation for the year 2002-2003 to the House. The voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants was taken up on 24 March 2003. On 28 March 2003, the Budget Estimates for the year 2003-2004 and the Vote on Account for the first quarter of the financial year 2003-2004 were presented to the House.

The re-assembled Budget Session, which was the Third Session of the Seventh Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, commenced on 20 June 2003 and was adjourned *sine die* on 2 July 2003. There were nine sittings in all.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following three Bills were passed by the House: (i) The Meghalaya Appropriation (No.2) Bill,

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* Material contributed by the Meghalaya Legislative Assembly Secretariat

2003; (ii) The Meghalaya Preventive Detention (Amendment) Bill, 2003; and (iii) The Meghalaya Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2003.

Financial business: The voting on the various Demands for Grants was held on 25, 26 and 27 June 2003.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of the former members of Meghalaya Legislative Assembly, Sarvashri Singjan D. Sangma and S.P. Swer.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Orissa Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Tenth Session on 26 February 2003, was adjourned *sine die* on 5 April 2003. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 30 April 2003. There were 25 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Orissa addressed the House on 26 February 2003. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved on the same day and was adopted on 28 February 2003 after the reply by the Chief Minister.

Legislative business: During the Session, six Bills, including the Orissa Appropriation Bill, 2003, were considered and passed by the House.

Financial business: On 3 March 2003, the Chief Minister, who is also in charge of Ministry of Finance, presented the Annual Budget Estimates for the year 2003-2004 to the House. The General Discussion on the Budget was held for two days. Following the General Discussion, as many as 17 Demands were chosen for discussion by the Business Advisory Committee, for fourteen sittings in conformity with the relevant provision of the Rules of Procedure. While 13 Demands were discussed in the House in eleven sittings, the rest of the Demands were guillotined. The House condoned the shortfall in number of sitting days as prescribed in the Rules of Procedure by suspending the relevant provision of the Rule as per a motion. The Appropriation Bill, 2003 was passed by the House on 31 March 2003.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Bikramaditya Singh Bariha, former Deputy Minister; Mudi Nayak, Manogovinda Samal, Gantayat Swain, Sambaru Majhi, Chaitanya Prasad Sethi, Braja Mohan Kisan,

* Material contributed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly Secretariat

Tarini Sardar and Kishore Chandra Panda, all former members, and Shri Biswajit Mishra of the Indian Army.

TRIPURA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Ninth Tripura Legislative Assembly, which commenced its First Session on 20 March 2003, was adjourned *sine die* on 28 March 2003. Subsequently, before the House was prorogued, the House was summoned by the Speaker to re-assemble on 6 May 2003 for the Budget Session. There was a recess of 13 days, during which the two Standing Committees scrutinized the Budget. The Reports of the Subject Committees were placed before the House on 26 May 2003. The House was adjourned *sine die* on 28 May 2003 and prorogued on 20 June 2003. In all, there were 16 sittings.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Tripura, Lt. Gen. (Retd.) K.M. Seth, addressed the House on 20 March 2003. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was discussed for two days. It was adopted on 25 March 2003 by voice vote.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker: On 20 March 2003, Shri Ramendra Chandra Debnath was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. Shri Subal Rudra was unanimously elected the Deputy Speaker of the House on 25 March 2003.

Legislative business: During the Session, the following Bills were considered and passed by the House: (i) The Tripura Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2003; (ii) The Tripura Appropriation Bill, 2003; (iii) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Tripura-sixth Amendment) Bill, 2003; and (iv) The Tripura Tea Companies (Taking over of Management of Certain Tea Units) (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2003.

Financial business: On 24 March 2003, the Finance Minister, Shri Badal Chowdhury presented before the House the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2002-2003. The General Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants was held on 26 March 2003 in which eleven members participated. The Finance Minister replied to the debate.

On 27 March 2003, the discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants were held. Fifteen Cut Motions received from the members were taken as moved and negatived by voice vote. Then all

* Material contributed by the Tripura Legislative Assembly Secretariat

the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2002-2003 were passed by the House.

On 27 March 2003, the Finance Minister moved a Motion for Vote on Account for a part of the financial year, 2003-2004, which was passed by the House on 28 March 2003. Thereafter, the House was adjourned *sine die*.

On 6 May 2003, when the House reassembled, the Finance Minister presented before the House the Budget Estimates for the year 2003-2004. The General Discussion on the Budget Estimates for 2003-2004 was held on 12 and 13 May 2003, in which twenty-six members participated. Thereafter, the House was adjourned for enabling the two Subject Committees to scrutinize the Demands for Grants of twenty-one Departments. The Subject Committees submitted their reports to the House on 26 May 2003 when the House met again. The discussion and voting were held on 27 and 28 May 2003. 15 Members and 17 Ministers took part in the discussion on the Demands for Grants. A total of 136 Cut Motions received from the members were taken as moved and were negatived. Thereafter, all the Demands for Grants in the Budget Estimates for 2003-2004 were passed by the House.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Rabindra Ch. Deb Hrangkhawl, Samir Nath and Matahari Chowdhury, all former members of the Tripura Legislative Assembly and Shri Radha Charan Deb Barma, a former member of the Tripura Electoral College. Tributes were also paid to Smt. Kalpana Chawla, distinguished astronaut, and six other astronauts who lost their lives in the Columbia Space Shuttle tragedy.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Fourteenth Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly, which commenced its First Session of the year on 28 February 2003, was adjourned *sine die* on 5 March 2003. The House was prorogued by the Governor on 13 May 2003. There were four sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of Uttar Pradesh addressed the members of both the Houses assembled together on 28 February 2003. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was discussed for two days. The House adopted the motion on 5 March 2003.

Legislative business: During the Session, seven Ordinances were

* Material contributed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly Secretariat

laid on the Table of the House. In all, 13 Bills were introduced out of which six were passed.

Financial business: On 4 March 2003, the Chief Minister, Km. Mayawati, who is also in-charge of the Department of Finance, presented the Supplementary Grants for the financial year 2002-2003, the Interim Budget for the financial year 2003-2004 and Vote on Account for the financial year 2003-2004 for six months. The House passed the above, including their related Appropriation Bills on 5 March 2003.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of two sitting members of the Legislative Assembly and 16 former members.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

The Thirteenth West Bengal Legislative Assembly, which commenced its Fifth Session on 5 March 2003, was adjourned on 31 March 2003, to enable the concerned Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Departments assigned to them and report back to the House. The House, which re-assembled on 26 June 2003, was adjourned *sine die* on 31 July 2003. The House was prorogued on 1 August 2003. There were 39 sittings in all.

Address by the Governor: The Governor of West Bengal, Shri Viren J. Shah, addressed the House on 5 March 2003. The Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was moved on the same day. The House discussed the motion on 10, 11, and 13 March 2003 and rejected all the 1907 amendments to the Motion. The House adopted the motion on 13 March 2003.

Legislative business: During the Session, 30 Bills were passed by the House.

Financial business: On 20 March 2003, the Finance Minister, Dr. Asim Kumar Dasgupta, presented the Budget for the year 2003-2004 to the House. The General Discussion on the Budget was initiated on 24 March 2003 which continued on 25 and 28 March 2003. On the last day, the Finance Minister replied to the debate. Thereafter, the Finance Minister moved the Motion for Vote on Account which was passed on the same day. The Supplementary Estimates for the year 2002-2003 were presented to the House on 24 March 2003. The Demands for Supplementary Grants were moved on 27 March 2003 and voted by the House on

* Material contributed by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly Secretariat

the same day after discussion. On 28 March 2003, the House passed the West Bengal Appropriation Bill, 2003 and the West Bengal Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2003. Thereafter, the House was adjourned on 31 March 2003 till 26 June 2003 for the pre-voting Budget scrutiny of different Departments by the concerned Standing Committees of the House. The Standing Committees presented their Reports to the House on 2 July 2003. In all, 41 Demands for Grants were elaborately discussed and voted by the House and the remaining 14 Demands for Grants were guillotined on 28 July 2003. The West Bengal Appropriation Bill (No.2), 2003 was introduced and passed after discussion on 29 July 2003.

No-confidence Motion: During the Session, a No-confidence Motion against the Council of Ministers, jointly moved by Sarvashri Pankaj Banerjee and Saugata Roy, was defeated after discussion.

Obituary references: During the Session, obituary references were made on the passing away of Sarvashri Ananda Mohan Biswas, a sitting member of the Lok Sabha and former Minister of West Bengal; Lakshmi Kanta Dey and Swaraj Mukherjee, sitting members; Md. Abdul Bari and S.N. Chowdhury, both former Ministers of West Bengal; Ramendranath Datta, Subodh Chandra Maity and Sushri Labanya Prava Ghosh, all former members; Smt. Anila Debi, a former MLC and former MLA; and some other persons who were renowned in their respective fields.

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APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	17 February 2003 to 9 May 2003 (recess from 14 March 2003 to 6 April 2003)
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	37
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	239 hours and 42 minutes
4.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	30
	(ii) Introduced	27
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha	4
	(iv) Returned by the Rajya Sabha with any amendment/ recommendation and laid on the Table	1
	(v) Reported by Standing Committees	2
	(vi) Referred to Departmentally-related Standing Committees by Speaker/Chairman, Rajya Sabha	3
	(vii) Discussed	26
	(viii) Passed	26
	(ix) Withdrawn	2
	(x) Returned by Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	11 Money Bills
	(xi) Pending at the end of the Session	34
5.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	267
	(ii) Introduced	19
	(iii) Discussed	3
	(iv) Withdrawn	2
	(v) Part-discussed	1
	(vi) Removed from the Register of pending bills	4
	(vii) Pending at the end of the Session	280
6.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 184	
	(i) Notices received	456
	(ii) Admitted	82
7.	NUMBER OF MATTERS RAISED UNDER RULE 377	373
8.	NUMBER OF MATTERS ON URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE RAISED DURING ZERO HOUR	255
9.	NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 193 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
	(i) Notices received	280
	(ii) Admitted	6
	(iii) Discussions held	4

	(iv) Part-discussed	2
10.	NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 197 (Calling Attention of Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	13
11.	STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS UNDER RULE 372	19
12.	STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	7
	(ii) Admitted	2
	(iii) Moved	2
	(iv) Adopted	1
	(v) Negatived	Nil
	(vi) Withdrawn	1
13.	RESOLUTION PLACED BEFORE THE HOUSE BY SPEAKER	1
14.	GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	2
	(ii) Admitted	2
	(iii) Moved	1
	(iv) Adopted	1
15.	PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
	(i) Received	9
	(ii) Admitted	9
	(iii) Discussed	3
	(iv) Adopted	1
	(v) Withdrawn	1
	(vi) Part-discussed	1
16.	GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	1
	(ii) Admitted	1
	(iii) Discussed	Nil
17.	PRIVATE MEMBER'S MOTIONS	
	(i) Notices received	455
	(ii) Admitted	81
	(iii) Moved	Nil
18.	TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED DURING THE SESSION	16,582
19.	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND THE DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	908 issued on 12.3.2003
20.	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED	
	(i) Starred	702*
	(ii) Unstarred	6,936
	(iii) Short Notice Questions	Nil
	(iv) Half-an-hour discussions	3
21.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE	8
22.	PETITIONS PRESENTED	1
23.	NUMBER OF NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN, WITH DATE	One (on 27 February 2003)

* Including 1 Question transferred from 13.3.2003 to 9.4.2003 and another 1 postponed from 7.3.2003 to 26.4.2003

24. NUMBER OF PRIVILEGE MOTIONS

(i)	Notices received	28
(ii)	Brought before the House	Nil
(iii)	Consent withheld by Speaker	22
(iv)	Observation made by Speaker	6

25. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl. No.	Name of the Committee	No. of sittings held during the period 1 April to 30 June 2003	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	4	4
ii)	Committee on Absence of Members	1	1
iii)	Committee on Public Undertakings	2	2 (Original) 1 (Action taken) 2 (Study Tour)
iv)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	—
v)	Committee on Petitions	4	1
vi)	Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	2	2
vii)	Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	4	1
viii)	Committee of Privileges	—	—
ix)	Committee on Government Assurances	2	—
x)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3	2
xi)	Estimates Committee	3	3 (Original) 2 (Action Taken)
xii)	General Purposes Committee	—	—
xiii)	House Committee		
	a) Accommodation Sub-Committee	—	—
	b) Sub-Committee on Amenities	—	—
xiv)	Public Accounts Committee	6	2
xv)	Railway Convention Committee	3	—
xvi)	Rules Committee	—	—
xvii)	Committee on Ethices	—	—
xviii)	Committee on the Empowerment of women	2	2 (Action Taken)
xix)	Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)	2	1
	JOINT/SELECT COMMITTEES		
i)	Joint Committee on Offices of Profit	1	1
	DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES		
i)	Committee on Agriculture	7	5
ii)	Committee on Information Technology	—	—
iii)	Committee on Defence	3	1
iv)	Committee on Energy	1	4
v)	Committee on External Affairs	1	1
vi)	Committee on Finance	4	8

vii)	Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	2	2
viii)	Committee on Labour and Welfare	—	—
ix)	Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals	7	6
x)	Committee on Railways	6	1
xi)	Committee on Urban and Rural Development	8	5

APPENDIX II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORK TRANSACTED DURING THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

1.	PERIOD OF THE SESSION	17 February 2003 to 13 March 2003 and 7 April 2003 to 9 May 2003
2.	NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD	37
3.	TOTAL NUMBER OF SITTING HOURS	181 Hours and 21 minutes
4.	NUMBER OF DIVISIONS HELD	11
5.	GOVERNMENT BILLS	
	(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	27
	(ii) Introduced	9
	(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by the Lok Sabha	23*
	(iv) Returned by the Lok Sabha with any amendment	Nil
	(v) Referred to Select Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vi) Referred to Joint Committee by the Rajya Sabha	Nil
	(vii) Referred to the Department-related Standing Committees	2**
	(viii) Reported by Select Committee	Nil
	(ix) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
	(x) Reported by the Department-related Standing Committees	3
	(xi) Discussed	27
	(xii) Passed	24
	(xiii) Withdrawn	1
	(xiv) Negatived	Nil
	(xv) Part-discussed	Nil
	(xvi) Returned by the Rajya Sabha without any recommendation	11
	(xvii) Discussion postponed	2

* The Airport Authority of India Bill, 2003 was bulletinised.

** Bills introduced in the Lok Sabha namely: (i) The Jalianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2003; and (ii) The Constitution (Ninety-seventh Amendment) Bill, 2003.

(xviii) Pending at the end of the Session	34
6. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS	
(i) Pending at the commencement of the Session	139
(ii) Introduced	31
(iii) Laid on the Table as passed by Lok Sabha	Nil
(iv) Returned by Lok Sabha with any amendment and laid on the Table	Nil
(v) Reported by Joint Committee	Nil
(vi) Discussed	1
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
(viii) Passed	Nil
(ix) Negatived	Nil
(x) Circulated for eliciting opinion	Nil
(xi) Part-discussed	1
(xii) Discussion postponed	Nil
(xiii) Motion for circulation of Bill negatived	Nil
(xiv) Referred to Select Committee	Nil
(xv) Lapsed due to retirement/death of Member-in-charge of the Bill	4
(xvi) Pending at the end of the Session	166
7. NUMBER OF DISCUSSIONS HELD UNDER RULE 176 (Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
(i) Notices received	223
(ii) Admitted	44 (on 4 subjects)
(iii) Discussions held	4
NUMBER OF STATEMENTS MADE UNDER RULE 180 (Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance)	
8. STATEMENTS MADE BY MINISTERS	3
9. HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSIONS HELD	1
10. STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	6 (on one subject)
(ii) Admitted	6
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
11. GOVERNMENT RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Notices received	5
(ii) Admitted	5
(iii) Moved	4

(iv) Adopted	4
12. PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS	
(i) Received	12
(ii) Admitted	12
(iii) Discussed	2
(iv) Withdrawn	2
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Adopted	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Discussion postponed	Nil
13. GOVERNMENT MOTIONS	
(i) Notices received	2
(ii) Admitted	2
(iii) Moved	1
(iv) Adopted	1
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
14. PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS	
(i) Received	219
(ii) Admitted	202
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Part-discussed	Nil
(vi) Negatived	Nil
(vii) Withdrawn	Nil
15. MOTIONS REGARDING MODIFICATION OF STATUTORY RULE	
(i) Received	Nil
(ii) Admitted	Nil
(iii) Moved	Nil
(iv) Adopted	Nil
(v) Negatived	Nil
(vi) Withdrawn	Nil
(vii) Part-discussed	Nil
(viii) Lapsed	Nil
16. NUMBER, NAME AND DATE OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE CREATED, IF ANY	Nil
17. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED	1,159
18. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITORS	3,066
19. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS' PASSES ISSUED ON ANY SINGLE DAY, AND DATE ON WHICH ISSUED	75 (on 8.5.2003)
20. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS ON ANY SINGLE DAY AND DATE	261 (on 27.2.2003)

21. TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ADMITTED

(i) Starred	700
(ii) Unstarred	5261
(iii) Short-Notice Questions	Nil

22. DISCUSSIONS ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRIES — 4

1. Ministry of Home Affairs
2. Ministry of Agriculture
3. Ministry of Human Resource Development
4. Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

23. WORKING OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Sl No.	Name of the Committee	No. of meetings held during the period 1 April – 30 June 2003	No. of Reports presented
1	2	3	4
i)	Business Advisory Committee	3	Nil
ii)	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	2	2
iii)	Committee on Petitions	2	1
iv)	Committee on Privileges	Nil	Nil
v)	Committee on Rules	Nil	Nil
vi)	Committee on Government Assurances	1	Nil
vii)	Committee on Papers Laid on the Table	2	1
viii)	General Purposes Committee	Nil	Nil
ix)	House Committee	Nil	Nil
DEPARTMENT-RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES			
x)	Commerce	4	10
xi)	Home Affairs	8	4
xii)	Human Resource Development	6	17
xiii)	Industry	7	16
xiv)	Science and Technology, Environment and Forests	4	6
xv)	Transport, Tourism and Culture	5	5
OTHER COMMITTEES			
xvi)	Ethics Committee	Nil	Nil
xvii)	Committee on Provision of Computers to Members of Rajya Sabha	Nil	Nil
xviii)	Committee on Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme	Nil	Nil
xix)	Joint Parliamentary Committee on the functioning of Wakf Boards	1	Nil

24. PETITIONS PRESENTED — 4

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2003

Legislature	Duration	Sittings	Govt. Bills	Private Bills	Starred Questions	Unstarred Questions	Short Notice Questions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES							
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	20.6.2003 to 30.7.2003	27	11(11)	—	2,282	303	158
Bihar L.C.	24.6.2003 to 31.7.2003	27	(11)	—	1,282(1,226)	15(a)	384(326)
Chhattisgarh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	23.6.2003 to 21.7.2003	16	16(16)	—	896(508)	189(56+84(a))	1
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	2.6.2003 to 21.6.2003	18	9(8)	14	563(530)	353(331)	1(1)
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	2.6.2003 to 21.6.2003	14	8(8)	1(0)	353(250)	46(38)	—
Jharkhand L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Kerala L.A.	16.6.2003 to 14.8.2003	41	27(27)	—	(3,293)	(12,498)	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	8.5.2003 to 8.5.2003	1	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.C.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	—	—	—	980(123)	491(367+448(a))	38
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttaranchal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES							
Pondicherry L.A.	27.3.2003 to 30.4.2003	19	5(5)	—	(895)	(343)	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report
** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures
Notes : a) Starred Questions and Short Notices admitted as Unstarred

APPENDIX III (Contd.)

COMMITTEES AT WORK/NUMBER OF SITTINGS HELD AND NUMBER OF REPORTS PRESENTED DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2003

	Business Advisory Committee	Committee on Govt. Assurances	Committee on Petitions	Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions	Committe of Privileges	Committee on Public Undertakings	Committee on Subordinate Legislation	Committee on the Welfare of SCs and STs	Estimates Committee	General Purposes Committee	House/Accommodation Committee	Library Committee	Public Accounts Committee	Rules Committee	Joint/Select Committee	Other Committees
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
STATES																
Andhra Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Assam L.A.	—	2	3	—	—	2	2	3	2	1	—	2	10	—	—	—
Bihar L.A.	—	23	—	—	—	10(1)	—	9	26	—	8	8	24	—	—	55(a)
Bihar L.C.	2(2)	68	14(3)	10(2)	—	—	10	10	—	10	7	9(1)	—	—	—	28(9)(b)
Chhattisgarh L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A.	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa L.A.	—	2(2)	1	—	—	3	(1)	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	3(c)
Gujarat L.A.	—	1	1	—	—	9	—	5	3	—	2	1	7	1	—	11(d)
Haryana L.A.	—	12	—	—	17	20	11	16	12	—	11	11	14	1	—	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A.	1(1)	—	—	—	2	11	5	—	11(3)	—	—	—	10	—	—	31(e)
Jammu & Kashmir L.A.	2(2)	3	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.	1(1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand L.A.	—	—	35	—	—	9	10	27	—	—	6	30	—	—	—	49(f)
Karnataka L.A.	—	2	3	—	—	4	2	2	2	—	2	1	2	—	5	7(g)
Karnataka L.C.	—	3	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala L.A.	1(1)	3	8(4)	8(3)	2	4(13)	6(2)	4	8(2)	—	—	3	5(7)	—	—	51(28)(h)
Madhya Pradesh L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra L.A.	1(1)	12(1)	5(1)	—	3	16	8(1)	23(1)	16	—	1	1	9	1	7	49(3)(i)
Maharashtra L.C.	3(2)	11(1)	2	1(1)	2	16	8(1)	23(1)	16	—	1	1	9	1	—	49(3)(j)
Manipur L.A.	1	3	—	1	3	3	2	1	3	—	3	1	7	1	—	1
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A.	—	14	13	—	13	11	8	12	11	—	3	11	12	—	—	25(k)

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A.	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttaranchal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh L.A.	—	21	1	—	—	9	3	8	15	—	—	—	14	—	—	1
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORY																
Pondicherry L.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures contained NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

(a) Women and Child Welfare Committee-23; Nivedan Committee-11; Question and Calling Attention Committee-10; and Zila Parishad Committee-11

(b) Human Rights Committee-10(3); Question and Calling Attention Committee-9(6); and Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-9

(c) House Committee on Garbage Disposal-3

(d) Members' Pay and Allowances Rules Committee-1; Panchayati Raj Committee-5; Welfare of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes Committee-2; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2; and Committee on Absence of Members-1

(e) Welfare Committee-11; Public Administration Committee-6; Human Development Committee-5; General Development Committee-4; and Rural Planning Committee-5

(f) Juva Khel Sanskriti Samiti-25; Women and Child Welfare Committee-22; Janjati Bhasha Vikash Samiti-3; Nivedan Committee-20; Question and Calling Attention Committee-23; Paryavaran Pardushan Committee-7; Bunkar Kalyan Samiti-6; Zila Parishad Panchayati Raj Samiti-10; and Vidhayak Nidhi Anushrwan Samiti-3

(g) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-2; Women and Children Welfare Committee-3; and Committee on Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities-2

(h) Committee on the Welfare of Women, Children and Physically Handicapped-6; Committee on Environment-2(1); Committee on the Welfare of Backward Class Communities-4; Committee on Papers Laid on the Table-(2); and Subject Committees-39(25)

(i) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-6; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-11; Panchayati Raj Committee-16(2); Catering Committee-4; Women's Rights and Welfare Committee-6; Committee on Scheduled Tribes Welfare Women's Ad-hoc Committee-2(1); and Ad-hoc Committee on Production of Onion in the State-4

(j) Committee on Welfare of Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes-6; Committee on Employment Guarantee Scheme-11; Panchayati Raj Committee-16(2); Catering Committee-4; Women Rights and Welfare Committee-6; Committee on Scheduled Tribes Welfare Women's Ad-hoc Committee-2(1); and Ad-hoc Committee on Production of Onion in the State-4

(k) Committee on Papers Laid/to be Laid on the Table-9; and Committee on Questions and References-16

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND ASSENTED TO BY THE PRESIDENT DURING THE PERIOD

1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2003

Sl. No.	Title of the Bill	Date of Assent
1	2	3
1.	The Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill, 2003	30.4.2003
2.	The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 2003	30.4.2003
3.	The Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2003	8.5.2003
4.	The Finance Bill, 2003	14.5.2003
5.	The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2003	14.5.2003
6.	The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 2003	18.5.2003
7.	The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 2003	25.5.2003
8.	The Electricity Bill, 2003	26.5.2003
9.	The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2003	1.6.2003
10.	The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation and Production, Supply and Distribution) Amendment Bill, 2003	1.6.2003
11.	*The Constitution (Eighty-seventh Amendment) Bill, 2003	22.6.2003

* The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha as 'the Constitution (Ninety-sixth Amendment) Bill, 2003'. The Short Title of the Bill was changed by the Lok Sabha through an amendment to clause 1.

APPENDIX V

LIST OF BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES AND THE UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD

1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2003

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Bihar Viniyog/Sankhya-3, Vidheyak, 2003
2. The Bihar Viniyog/Sankhya-4, Vidheyak, 2003
3. The Bihar Maal Ke Pravesh Par Kar/Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2003
4. The Bihar Karadhan Will/Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2003
5. The Bihar Panchayat Raj/Sanshodhan, Vidheyak, 2003
6. The Bihar Shaikshanik Sansthano Mein Namankan Mein-2003 (Aarakshan Vidheyak), 2003
7. The Bihar Padon Evam Sevaon Ke Riktiyon Mein Aarakshan/Anusuchit Jatiyon Evam Anusuchit Jan Jatiyon Evam Annya Pichhde Vargon Ke Liye Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2003
8. The Bihar Sthaniya Kshetra Mein Upyog Vyavhar Athva Vikri Ke Liye Maal Ke Pravesh Kar/Sanshodhan Evam Vidhi Manyakaran Vidheyak, 2003
9. The Bihar Rajya Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2003
10. The Bihar Arajkiya Madhyamik Vidyalaya / Prabandh Evam Niyantran Grahan/ Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2003

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Bihar Viniyog/Sankhya-3, Vidheyak, 2003
2. The Bihar Karadhan Will/Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2003
3. The Bihar Shaikshanik Sansthano Mein Namankan Mein-2003 (Aarakshan Vidheyak), 2003
4. The Bihar Panchayat Raj/Sanshodhan, Vidheyak, 2003
5. The Bihar Viniyog/Sankhya-4, Vidheyak, 2003
6. The Bihar Vidhan Mandal (Sadasyon Ka Vetan, Bhatta Aur Pension) (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2003
7. The Bihar Arajkiya Madhyamik Vidyalaya /Prabandh Evam Niyantran Grahan/ Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2003
8. The Bihar Sthaniya Kshetra Mein Upyog Vyavhar Athva Vikri Ke Liye Maal Ke Pravesh Kar/Sanshodhan Evam Vidhi Manyakaran Vidheyak, 2003
9. The Bihar Padon Evam Sevaon Ke Riktiyon Mein Aarakshan/Anusuchit Jatiyon Evam Anusuchit Jan Jatiyon Evam Annya Pichhde Vargon Ke Liye Sanshodhan Vidheyak, 2003
10. The Bihar Rajya Adhivakta Kalyan Nidhi (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2003
11. The Bihar Sthaniya Kshetron Mein Upbhog, Vyavhar Athva Bikri Ke Liye Maal Ke Pravesh Par Kar (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2003

HIMACHAL PRADESH VIDHAN SABHA

1. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2003
2. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2003
3. The Himachal Pradesh Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2003
4. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2003
5. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Second Amendment) Bill, 2003
6. The Himachal Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2003
7. The Himachal Pradesh Tax on Luxuries (In Hotels and Lodging Houses) Amendment Bill, 2003
8. The Himachal Pradesh Judicial Officers (Pay and Conditions of Service) Bill, 2003
9. The Himachal Pradesh Medical Council Bill, 2003
10. The Himachal Pradesh Paramedical Council Bill, 2003
11. The Himachal Pradesh Tolls (Amendment) Bill, 2003
12. The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Bill, 2003
13. The Himachal Pradesh Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2003
14. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly Speaker's and Deputy Speaker's Salaries (Amendment) Bill, 2003
15. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Himachal Pradesh) Amendment Bill, 2003
16. The Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly (Allowances and Pension of Members) Amendment Bill, 2003

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2003
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3), Bill, 2003
3. The Jammu and Kashmir Homeopathic Practitioners Bill, 2003
4. The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2003
5. The Jammu and Kashmir Entry Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2003
6. The Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature Members' Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2003
7. The Jammu and Kashmir Passengers Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2003
8. The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Spirit and Diesel Oil (Taxation of Sales) (Amendment) Bill, 2003

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. The Jammu and Kashmir Homeopathic Practitioners Bill, 2003
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Entry Tax on Goods (Amendment) Bill, 2003
3. The Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature Members' Pension (Amendment) Bill, 2003
4. The Jammu and Kashmir Passengers Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2003
5. The Jammu and Kashmir Motor Spirit and Diesel Oil (Taxation of Sales) (Amendment) Bill, 2003
6. The Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2003

7. The Jammu and Kashmir Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2003
8. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2003

KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Kerala Stay of Eviction Proceedings (Amendment) Bill, 2003
2. The Kerala Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2003
3. The Kerala Municipality (Second Amendment) Bill, 2003
4. The Kerala General Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 2003
5. The Kerala General Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Bill, 2003
6. The Payment of Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Bill, 2003
7. The Kerala Payment of Pension to Members of Legislature (Amendment) Bill, 2003
8. The Kerala Appropriation (No.2), Bill, 2003
9. The Kerala Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund Bill, 2002
10. The Kerala Co-operative Societies and the Kerala State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (Amendment) Bill, 2002
11. The Kerala Cashew Workers' Relief and Welfare Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2001
12. The Kerala Finance Bill, 2003
13. The Kerala Agricultural Workers (Amendment) Bill, 2001
14. The Kerala Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2003
15. The Kerala Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2003
16. The Kerala Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2003
17. The Kerala Appropriation (No.6) Bill, 2003
18. The Kerala Appropriation (No.7) Bill, 2003
19. The Kerala Appropriation (No.8) Bill, 2003
20. The Kerala Appropriation (No.9) Bill, 2003
21. The Kerala Appropriation (No.10) Bill, 2003
22. The Kerala Appropriation (No.11) Bill, 2003
23. The Kerala Preservation of Trees (Amendment) Bill, 2003
24. The Kerala Fiscal Responsibility Bill, 2003
25. The Kerala Ceiling on Government Guarantees Bill, 2003
26. The Kerala Forest (Vesting and Management of Ecologically Fragile Lands) Bill, 2001
27. The Kerala Irrigation and Water Conservation Bill, 2003

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Maharashtra Appropriation Bill, 2003

PONDICHERRY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. The Appropriation Bill, 2003
2. The Appropriation Bill (Vote on Account) Bill, 2003
3. The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2003
4. The Pondicherry Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 2003
5. The Pondicherry Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) (Amendment) Bill, 2003

APPENDIX VI

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING THE PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 JUNE 2003

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Promulgation	Date on which laid before the House	Date of Cessation	Remarks
			UNION GOVERNMENT		
			-NIL-		
			BIHAR		
1.	The Bihar Vidhan Mandal/ Sadasyon Ka Vetan Bhatta Aur Pension (Sanshodhan) Vidheyak, 2003	—	—	—	—
			GUJARAT		
1.	The Gujarat Universities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	26.6.2003	—	—	—
			HIMACHAL PRADESH		
1.	The Himachal Pradesh Tolls (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	—	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
2.	The Himachal Pradesh General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	—	—	—	Replaced by Legislation

3.	The Himachal Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	—	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
4.	The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	—	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
5.	The Himachal Pradesh Municipal (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	—	—	—	Replaced by Legislation
		KARNATAKA			
1.	The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	31.5.2003	—	—	—
2.	The Karnataka Irrigation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	6.6.2003	—	—	—
3.	The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	16.6.2003	—	—	—
4.	The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	16.6.2003	—	—	—
5.	The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	21.6.2003	—	—	—
		KERALA			
1.	The Indian Electricity (Kerala Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	1.4.2003	16.6.2003	27.7.2003	—

2.	The Kerala General Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	22.4.2003	16.6.2003	—	Replaced by Legislation
			MAHARASHTRA		
1.	The Bombay Entertainment Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	14.5.2003	—	—	—
2.	The Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	13.6.2003	—	—	—
3.	The Bombay Village Panchayats (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	17.6.2003	—	—	—
			UTTAR PRADESH		
1.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Samitis (Alpkalik Vyavastha) (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2003	1.4.2003	—	—	—
2.	The Uttar Pradesh Public Services (Reservation for the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	1.4.2003	—	—	—
3.	The Uttar Pradesh Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	8.4.2003	—	—	—
4.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	8.4.2003	—	—	—

5.	The Uttar Pradesh Trade Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	8.4.2003	—	—	—
6.	The Uttar Pradesh Apartment (Promotion of Construction, Ownership and Maintenance) (Second) Ordinance, 2003	8.4.2003	—	—	—
7.	The Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Members' Emoluments and Pension) (Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	2.5.2003	—	—	—
8.	The Uttar Pradesh Trade Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	6.5.2003	—	—	—
9.	The Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Vidhi (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 2003	24.5.2003	—	—	—
10.	The Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Societies (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 2003	30.5.2003	—	—	—

APPENDIX VII

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 15 OCTOBER 2003)

States	Seats	BJP	INC	CPI (M)	TDP	SJP	SS	BSP	DMK	(Samata)	AIADMK	BJD	AITC	NCP	JD (U)	INLD	J&K NC	PMK	MDMK	RJD	CPI	RJD (D)	RSP	AIFBLTC
Andhra Pradesh	42	7	5	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	14	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar	40	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—
Chhattisgarh	11	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goa	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gujarat	26	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haryana	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jharkhand	14	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Karnataka	28	7	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	20	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	29	21	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra	48	14	9	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orissa	21	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	13	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rajasthan	25	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tamil Nadu	39	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttaranchal	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	80	25	8	—	—	27*	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
West Bengal	42	2	3	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
Nominated	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES																								
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandigarh	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The NCT of Delhi	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakshadweep	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pondicherry	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	545	184	109	34	29	27*	15	14	12	12	11	10	8	8	6	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	2

* Includes three members (Kunwar Sarv Raj Singh and Sarvashri Ramakant Yadav and Bhai Chandra Yadav) expelled from Samajwadi Party and sitting seperately.

APPENDIX VII (CONTD.)

A. PARTY POSITION IN LOK SABHA (AS ON 15 OCTOBER 2003)

States	AIFB	JD (JP)	JD (S)	LJ SP	ML	SAD	AIM EIM	BBM	CPI (M-L)L	HVC	IFDP	JMM	KC	LD (S)	PWP	RLD	SJP (R)	SAD (M)	SDF	IND	TOTAL	VACANCIES
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—
Bihar	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	—
Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—
Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Karnataka	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—
Kerala	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Maharashtra	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	48	—
Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—
Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Uttaranchal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	80	—
West Bengal	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—
Nominated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
UNION TERRITORIES																						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
The NCT of Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	545	—

Abbreviations used in respect of parties represented in the Lok Sabha:

BJP–Bharatiya Janata Party; INC–Indian National Congress; CPI(M) Communist Party of India (Marxist); TDP–Telugu Desam Party; SJP–Samajwadi Party; SS–Shiv Sena; BSP–Bahujan Samaj Party; DMK–Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; SP–Samata party; AIADMK–All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; BJD–Biju Janata Dal; AITC–All India Trinamool Congress; NCP–Nationalist Congress Party; JD(U)–Janata Dal (United); INLD–Indian National Lok Dal; J&KNC–Jammu and Kashmir National Conference; PMK–Pattali Makkal Katchi; MDMK–Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; RJD–Rashtriya Janata Dal; CPI–Communist Party of India; RJD(D)–Rashtriya Janata Dal (Democratic); RSP–Revolutionary Socialist Party; ABLTC–Akhil Bharatiya Loktantrik Congress; AIFB–All India Forward Bloc; JD(JP)–Janata Dal (JP); JD(S)–Janata Dal (Secular); LJSP–Lok Jan Shakti Party; ML–Muslim League Kerala State Committee; SAD–Shiromani Akali Dal; AIMEIM–All India Majlis–e–Ittehadul Muslimeen; BBM–Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh; CPI(M–L)L–Communist Party of India (M–L)Liberation; HVC–Himachal Vikas Congress; IFDP–Indian Federal Democratic Party; JMM–Jharkhand Mukti Morcha; KC–Kerala Congress; LD(S)–Lok Dal(Secular); PWP–Peasants and Workers Party of India; RLD–Rashtriya Lok Dal; SJP(R)–Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya); SAD(M)–Shiromani Akali Dal (S.S. Mann); SDF–Sikkim Democratic Front; IND–Independents

B. PARTY POSITION IN RAJYA SABHA (AS ON 8 AUGUST 2003)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Seats	INC	BJP	TDP	CPI(M)	AIA-DMK	DMK	SP	RJD	Shiv Sena	BSP	*Others	IND	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	STATES															
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(a)	—	18	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3.	Assam	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(b)	1	7	—
4.	Bihar	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	3(c)	1	16	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
6.	Goa	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
7.	Gujarat	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
8.	Haryana	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5(d)	—	5	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(e)	—	3	—
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(f)	—	4	—
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
12.	Karnataka	12	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(g)	1	12	—
13.	Kerala	9	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(h)	—	8	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
15.	Maharashtra	19	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3(i)	3	19	—
16.	Manipur	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.	Meghalaya	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(j)	—	1	—
18.	Mizoram	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(k)	—	1	—
19.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
20.	Orissa	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(l)	1	10	—
21.	Punjab	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(m)	—	7	—
22.	Rajasthan	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
23.	Sikkim	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(n)	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	18	2	—	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
25.	Tripura	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
26.	Uttaranchal	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	31	2	9	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	1(o)	4	31	—
28.	West Bengal	16	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(p)	2	16	—
UNION TERRITORIES																
29.	The NCT of Delhi	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
30.	Pondicherry	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31.	Nominated	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11(q)	—	12	—
	TOTAL	245	64	45	13	12	9	8	11	8	5	5	50	13	243	2

OTHERS
(Break-up of Parties/Groups)

(a) Communist Party of India-1
(b) Asom Gana Parishad-1; and Communist Party of India-1
(c) Samata Party-2; and Communist Party of India-1
(d) Indian National Lok Dal-4; and Haryana Vikas Party-1
(e) Himachal Vikas Congress-1
(f) Jammu and Kashmir National Conference-1; and Peoples' Democratic Party-1
(g) Janata Dal-2
(h) Muslim League-2; Kerala Congress-1; and Revolutionary Socialist Party-1
(i) Nationalist Congress Party-2; and Republican Party of India-1
(j) Nationalist Congress Party-1
(k) Mizo National Front-1
(l) Biju Janata Dal-4
(m) Shiromani Akali Dal-4
(n) Sikkim Democratic Front-1
(o) Akhil Bharatiya Loktantrik Congress-1
(p) Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Forward Bloc-1; and All India Trinamool Congress-1
(q) Nominated-11

C. PARTY POSITION IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union territories	Seats	Cong.(I)	Janata Dal	BJP	CPI(M)	CPI	Others Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Andhra Pradesh L A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam L.A. (30.6.2003)	126	71	—	8	—	—	29(a)	18	126	—
Bihar L.A.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bihar L.C. (1.7.2003)	81	8	—	10	1	2	29(b)	2	52@	28
Chhattisgarh**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi L.A. (1.7.2003)	70	52	1	14	—	—	1(c)	2	70	—
Goa L.A. (1.7.2003)	40	16	—	17	—	—	6(d)	1	40	—
Gujarat L.A. (1.7.2003)	182	50	—	128	—	—	2(e)	2	182	—
Haryana L.A. (1.7.2003)	90	20	—	6	—	—	52(f)	11	89@	—
Himachal Pradesh L.A. (30.6.2003)	68	43	—	16	—	—	3(g)	6	68	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.A. (31.8.2003)	89	20	—	1	2	—	53(h)	13	89	—
Jammu & Kashmir L.C.** (1.7.2003)	36	8	—	—	—	1	21(i)	—	30	6
Jharkhand L.A. (30.6.2003)	82	11	—	32	—	2	35(j)	2	82	—

Karnataka L.A. (1.7.2003)	225	135	—	35	—	—	33[k]	19	222●	2
Karnataka L.C. (17.7.2003)	75	35	1	12	—	—	21(l)	2	71●	3
Kerala L.A. (1.7.2003)	141	62	—	—	23	7	45(m)	3	140●	—
Madhya Pradesh L.A. (1.7.2003)	231	127	1	83	—	—	12(n)	7	230●	—
Maharashtra L.A. (1.7.2003)	289	74	—	55	2	—	145(o)	12	288	1
Maharashtra L.C. (1.7.2003)	78	21	1	13	—	—	30(p)	13	78	—
Manipur L.A. (1.7.2003)	60	31	—	4	—	5	20(q)	—	60	—
Meghalaya L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mizoram L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland L.A. (1.7.2003)	60	14	—	7	—	—	35(r)	4	60	—
Orissa L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab L.A. (1.7.2003)	117	64	—	3	—	—	41(s)	9	117	—
Rajasthan L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sikkim L.A. (1.7.2003)	32	—	—	—	—	—	32(t)	—	32	—
Tamil Nadu L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uttaranchal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Uttar Pradesh L.A. (1.7.2003)	404	16	—	87	2	—	283(u)	16	404	—
Uttar Pradesh L.C.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Bengal L.A.**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORY										
Pondicherry L.A. (1.4.2003)	30	16	—	1	—	—	10(v)	2	29●	—

* Information received from the State/Union territory Legislatures containing NIL report

** Information not received from the State/Union territory Legislatures

● Excluding Speaker/Chairman

(a) Asom Gana Parishad-21; Nationalist Congress Party-3; Autonomous State Demand Committee (United)-2; Samata Party-1; Samajwadi Party-1; and All India Trinamool Congress-1

(b) RJD-24; Janata Dal(U)-2; Samata Party-2; and Loktantrik Samata Party-1

(c) Unattached-1

(d) United Goans Democratic Party-3; Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party-2; and Nationalist Congress Party-1

(e) Janata Dal (United)-2

(f) Indian National Lok Dal-47; Haryana Vikas Party-2; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Nationalist Congress Party-1; and Republican Party of India-1

(g) Himachal Vikas Congress-1; Loktantrik Morcha-1; and Lok Jan Shakti Party-1

(h) National Conference-28; People's Democratic Party-16; National Panthers Party-4; Bahujan Samaj Party-1; Awami League-1; Democratic Movement-1; and Nominated-2

(i) National Conference-15; People's Democratic Party-5; and National Panthers Party-1

(j) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-13; Rashtriya Janata Dal-9; Samata Party-5; Janata Dal (U)-3; UGDP-2; CPI(ML)-1; Marxist Coordination Samiti-1; and Nominated-1

(k) Janata Dal (ABPP)-18; Janata Dal (U)-1; Janata Dal (S)-4; AIADMK-1; Unattached members-8; and Nominated-1

(l) Janata Dal (S)-11; and All India Progressive Janata Dal-10

(m) Muslim League-16; Kerala Congress (Mani)-9; Janathipathya Samrakshana Samithi-4; Janata Dal(S)-3; Kerala Congress-2; Kerala Congress (B)-2; Kerala Congress (Jacob)-2; Nationalist Congress Party-1; Revolutionary Socialist Party-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party (Bolshevik)-2; Communist Marxist Party Kerala-1; and Congress (Secular)-1

(n) Bahujan Samaj Party-4; Samajwadi Party-4; Republican Party of India-1; Janata Party-1; Ajay Bharat Party-1; and Nominated-1

(o) Shiv Sena-68; Nationalist Congress Party-62; Peasants and Workers Party-5; Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh (B)-3; Janata Dal (Secular)-2; Gondwana Gantantra Party-1; Native Peoples Party-1; Republic Party of India-1; Samajwadi Janata Party-1; and Nominated-1

(p) Nationalist Congress Party-16; Shiv Sena-12; Peasants and Workers Party of India-1; and Peoples Republican Party-1

(q) Federal Party of Manipur-13; Manipur People's Party-2; Democratic Revolutionary People's Party-2; Manipur National Conference-1; and Unattached members-2

(r) Nagaland Peoples' Front-30; Janata Dal (United)-3; Samata Party-1; and Nationalist Democratic Movement-1

(s) Shiromani Akali Dal-41

(t) Sikkim Democratic Front-31; and Sikkim Sangram Parishad-1

(u) Samajwadi Party-142; Bahujan Samaj Party-111; Rashtriya Lok Dal-14; Rashtriya Kranti Party-4; Apna Dal-1; Uttar Pradesh Loktantrik Congress-2; Janata Dal (U)-1; Akhil Bharatiya Congress-1; Mazi Mazdhar Shoshit Samaj Dal-1; Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)-1; Janata Party-1; Samata Party-1; Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha-1; National Loktantrik Party-1; and Nominated-1

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